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SIC 8862

2 April 1953

Document No. 1

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces made limited advances against little hostile opposition, but the enemy build-up continued in the rear areas.

Army

In the US I Corps zone the US 3rd Division made limited attacks, meeting little enemy opposition. Other units in this zone engaged in patrolling. In the US IX Corps zone UN forces regrouped and patrolled. Patrols of the ROK 6th Division discovered three enemy companies digging in west of Chunchon. Action in the US X Corps zone was limited to patrolling, with minor enemy contact. In the ROK III and I Corps zones UN forces adjusted their lines and patrolled. The enemy continued to build-up forces in the rear areas.

Navy

In the west, UN carrier-based aircraft flew 55 sorties against communications targets and succeeded in destroying one railroad bridge. Surface units continued patrolling. Naval aircraft from carriers off the east coast flew a total of 89 air sorties. Three railroad bridges were damaged or destroyed. Surface units maintained harassing and interdiction fire in the Wonsan area.

Air

Bad weather hampered air operations and only 335 sorties were flown, including 152 combat. Medium bombers attacked communications points with good results. A total of 2,082 enemy vehicles were observed in North Korea, of which 1,601 were moving south.

II. General Situation

Economic

In a recent inspection tour of spring sowing preparations in South Pyongyang Province, North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung reportedly stated: "If we fail on the sowing front, it will spell out failure on the fighting front." The Premier's comment gives added emphasis to the serious food shortage that is known to exist in North Korea.

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No. 009

VOID

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3 April 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces continued their limited objective advance against little enemy opposition, and are now to attack from present positions to points five to ten miles north of the 38th Parallel.

Army

US I Corps units encountered slight opposition from enemy groups of company size. Small gains were made by elements of the US 3rd and 25th Divisions. In the US IX Corps zone, light enemy resistance was reported during limited advances by the ROK 6th, US 1st Cavalry and US 1st Marine Divisions. The US 2nd, ROK 5th and US 7th Divisions, in the US X Corps zone, patrolled aggressively with no significant enemy contact. In the ROK III Corps zone, elements of the ROK 7th Division seized the town of Hyon, while ROK I Corps units generally maintained previous positions and patrolled.

US Eighth Army forces are to attack from present positions to points five to ten miles north of the 38th Parallel, with the objective of destroying enemy forces, material and supplies.

Navy

Naval aircraft from carriers off the west coast flew 53 sorties, including 20 sorties in close support of the US I Corps. In the east carrier-based planes, flying 144 sorties, struck at enemy troops, installations and lines of communication, while surface craft continued bombardment of transportation targets in the Chongjin, Songjin and Wonsan areas.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew a total of 953 sorties, including 690 combat and 156 transport. Enemy targets were attacked by 475 armed reconnaissance planes in 239 areas, while medium bombers hit Hamhung and Pyongyang. The number of air sightings of enemy vehicles remains high, with a total of 2,092 observed during the night of 2-3 April, of which 1,028 were moving south. Air observers also reported much activity in the Hwachon Reservoir area.

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II. General Situation

Political

Radio Pusan broadcast on 30 March that an "impressive anti-Chinese Communist meeting" was held in Pusan attended by members of social organizations, students and "other citizens." President Rhee called upon his fellow countrymen to "fight for the unity of the country," expressed himself as intending to push to the Tumen and Yalu Rivers, and reiterated that "if our 500,000 young people are given arms we can annihilate the Communists."

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DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Auth.: HR 70-12

Date: 01 Oct. 79

By: 032931

4 April 1951

I. Military Situation

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No. **009**

Highlights

UN forces made limited gains in the western sector, aided by a successful diversionary attack across the Imjin River. On two separate occasions friendly aircraft encountered 50 and 24 enemy jet aircraft over the Sinuiju area. Weather obstructed air observation of enemy vehicular movement.

Army

In the western sector ROK elements of the US I Corps withdrew south of the Imjin River after inflicting heavy casualties on enemy forces in a diversionary attack northwest of Munsan. US 3rd, 25th and 24th Division units overcame light to moderate resistance in limited northwest advances. In coordination with this attack, units of the US IX Corps, including the 27th British Brigade, the ROK 6th Division and the US 1st Cavalry Division, made moderate gains against spotty resistance in the central sector. On the Corps right flank ROK Marines attacked north against moderate small arms fire as US Marine units patrolled from previous positions. Enemy defenses included extensive use of mine fields, and air observers discovered tank traps prepared behind enemy lines. An unidentified aircraft bombed friendly positions in the US 1st Marine Division sector during the night of 3-4 April. US I and IX Corps units resumed the attack across the 38th Parallel on the morning of 4 April. US X Corps units patrolled from previous positions. In the ROK III Corps sector elements of the ROK 7th Division attacking westward from Hyon engaged outposts of enemy elements estimated to be two battalions. Other ROK III Corps forces made moderate advances and adjusted positions just below the 38th Parallel. On the eastern flank ROK I Corps forces made moderate advances without opposition in the Yangyang area.

Navy

Surface craft maintained patrols off the Korean east coast and provided harassing and interdictory fire in the Wonsan area. Naval aircraft operating off the west coast flew 52 sorties, 20 of which were in close support of US I Corps troops. The remaining sorties were concentrated on targets in the area between the Imjin and Taedong Rivers. Surface craft continued patrol and minesweeping activities.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew 888 sorties, of which 643 were combat missions. Armed reconnaissance aircraft attacked targets in 160 areas, including key centers in the Chorwon-Hwachon concentration area. Night intruder aircraft attacked targets in 78 areas farther north. Medium bombers flew 31 effective sorties, including a 15-plane radar attack on the Hamhung supply center. During the morning of 3 April friendly jets encountered 50 MIG-15's in the Sinuiju area, destroying three and damaging three of the enemy aircraft; only one friendly aircraft was damaged. Early on the morning of 4 April, 24 MIG-15's were encountered in the same area and one enemy aircraft was destroyed. Owing to weather conditions, air observations of enemy movements were obstructed.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

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SIC 8865

5 April 1951

4

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN units continued to attack across the 38th Parallel along the entire front. Increasing enemy opposition was met in some sectors. Enemy vehicular traffic continued to indicate a build-up.

Army

UN forces continued to attack toward an objective line running from the Imjin River in the west through the south side of the Hwachon Reservoir to a point on the east coast a few miles northeast of Yangyang. In the US I Corps sector some units continued to advance toward the objective, while others adjusted positions and patrolled. The US 25th and 24th Divisions encountered moderate resistance from enemy small arms and mortar fire, and repulsed three small enemy probing attacks. In the US IX Corps zone, the British 27th Brigade and the ROK 5th Division attacked against stubborn resistance and succeeded in dispersing the enemy units. The US 7th Marine Regiment, now attached to the US 1st Cavalry Division, encountered small arms and mortar fire which slowed the advance, but the remainder of this division patrolled up to 300 yards without contact. Elements of the US 1st Marine Division were relieved in the line by units of the US 2nd and 7th Divisions. In the US X and ROK III Corps zones there was little contact with enemy forces as units patrolled and adjusted positions. On the east coast in the ROK I Corps zone the ROK Capital Division continued to advance well above the Parallel and lost contact with the enemy.

Navy

Naval aircraft flew 53 sorties in the west, 16 of them in close support of the US I Corps and the remainder against targets in the vicinities of Chinnampo, Pyongyang, Sariwon, Sinmak and Haeju. Surface vessels patrolled the approaches to Inchon without incident. On the east coast, weather hampered air activity but 32 sorties were flown, half of them in close support of the US IX and X Corps. Surface vessels continued to place interdictory fire on highway and railroad junctions in the Songjin and Wonsan areas.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew 897 sorties, of which 629 were combat missions. Armed reconnaissance aircraft attacked targets in 186 areas, including Sunchon, Hanpo-ri and Sariwon. Medium bombers flew 12 effective night missions in the Pyongyang area. One enemy MIG-15 was listed as destroyed and two others as damaged.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

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By: <u>032931</u>

6 April 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces made limited gains throughout the central sector against spotty but more determined enemy resistance. Activity along the western and eastern sectors was confined to patrol skirmishes. Enemy build-ups in the rear areas continued.

Army

In the western sector, the US 3rd and ROK 1st Division units patrolled from positions and made light contact with the enemy, while elements of the US 25th Division overcame light resistance in continuing to attack. Other elements of the US 25th Division advanced to Yongpyong against moderate resistance, while US 24th Division units attacked to a general line three miles north of the Parallel. A tank patrol briefly engaged and dispersed an enemy platoon in the same area. Other UN units in the western sector made minor gains or patrolled from established positions. In the central sector the 27th British Brigade advanced north of the Parallel against light opposition. Advancing elements of the ROK 6th Division encountered light resistance. The US 7th Marine Regiment overcame heavy resistance in continuing the attack, while the Thailand Battalion advanced over one mile in the face of heavy enemy fire. The US 8th Cavalry Regiment attacked successfully against heavy opposition; the Greek Battalion, together with the US 7th Cavalry Regiment, also advanced against heavy opposition. Other UN troops in the area maintained positions. In the east-central sector, US 2nd Division elements were strongly resisted by a well-entrenched enemy, and US 7th Division units attacked against heavy opposition. The units of the US 7th Division continued the attack. Air observers reported extensive enemy fortifications in the Puk-san area, just south of the Parallel. Other UN forces continued in positions or assembled for continuing the attack. No significant enemy activity was reported from the eastern zone. ROK units patrolled from established positions, relieved front-line units or assembled, while elements of the Capital Division continued to attack north of the Parallel.

Navy

Naval aircraft based off the east coast flew 126 sorties, including 33 close support sorties in the US X Corps zone. Targets were enemy rail line.

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Sonjang-ri and Wonsan areas. Owing to replenishing operations, aircraft based on carriers in the Yellow Sea did not fly. Surface vessels continued patrolling and provided interdictory fire on enemy rail junctions and enemy shipping.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew a total of 1,020 sorties, of which 694 were combat. In addition to 70 close support missions in the battle areas, 448 armed reconnaissance aircraft attacked targets in 172 areas, including Chongju, Sunan, Ichon and Pyongyang. Other targets in 79 areas were hit by 52 night intruder aircraft, while 26 effective sorties were flown by medium bombers, striking enemy supply centers at Sariwon, Sinanjon, Anju and Chongju. In an air battle between US F-86's and more than 20 MIG-15's, five enemy aircraft were damaged.

II. General Situation

Political

For the first time in a good many weeks, Radio Pyongyang has discussed in detail the employment of Japanese troops in Korea by the UN. In describing the 187th Airborne's airdrop in the western sector last month, a 3 April broadcast asserted that the North Korean defenders were particularly provoked because "Japanese imperialists...the archenemy of the Korean people... were dropped with the American paratroopers." In a 4 April broadcast blasting the alleged US rearmament of Japan, Radio Pyongyang stated that a large number of Japanese are participating in the Korean war and charged that former Japanese Admiral Maeda "is now an adviser to the American Navy."

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SIC 8867

7 April 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

As UN forces continued to advance, enemy activity was generally limited to rear guard action. No further positive signs of an enemy buildup were observed.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, elements of the ROK 1st Division crossed the Imjin River against light enemy resistance. In the center of the corps zone there was little significant activity but, to the east, US 24th Division units repulsed two small enemy counterattacks as friendly forces continued to advance. The enemy put up only light rear guard resistance to the advance of US Corps units. For the most part action was light, although elements of the US 1st Cavalry Division inflicted heavy casualties on a small enemy force preparing to counterattack. In the US X Corps zone, US 2nd Division troops continued to advance against light opposition; farther to the east elements of the US 7th Division ran into stiffer resistance, although some progress was made. In the ROK III and I Corps zone, there was little significant activity as UN forces moved cautiously forward.

The enemy made increased use of mines and booby traps along most of the front.

Navy

Due to poor visibility, UN carrier-based aircraft off the west coast flew only 12 sorties, attacking communication targets in the Chinnampo area. Light surface forces patrolled and continued interdictory missions. In the east carrier aircraft flew 164 sorties, including 38 in close support of UN ground forces. The remainder attacked communication centers from Wonsan northwards. Supported by heavy bombardment from surface vessels, a Royal Marine Commando detachment landed near Songjin against light opposition, destroyed sections of the railroad track and successfully withdrew. Off Wonsan, surface forces bombarded truck routes with good results.

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Air

UN air forces flew 476 sorties, including 240 combat. A total of 23 missions were flown in close support. Light bombers attacked Anak airfield. While flying an escort mission, US F-84's sighted 37 MIG-15's; the enemy planes made some firing passes causing no damage to UN aircraft. Five MIG-15's were probably damaged.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

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SIC 8868

9 April 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

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I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces continued limited advances in the east-central sector against generally moderate resistance, but encountered determined enemy opposition elsewhere in the central sector. Both western and eastern sectors remained quiet.

Army

In the western sector, US I Corps units adjusted positions and patrolled to the northwest across the Imjin River and to the north up the Uijongbu-Chorwon and Uijongbu-Kumhwa highways. In the west-central sector, British and ROK units on the left flank of the US IX Corps zone patrolled from previous positions. The US 1st Cavalry Division overcame heavy resistance as it moved forward to within three miles of Hwachon; assault elements of the division resumed the attack after repulsing several small enemy counterattacks. Further to the east, the US 1st Marine Division and the ROK Marine Regiment remained in previous positions without contact. US X Corps forces in the east-central sector continued limited advances against generally moderate resistance. The eastern sector remained quiet.

Navy

Surface craft off the Korean east coast maintained anti-junk patrols between Songjin and Chongjin, and fired night and day interdiction missions against key communication facilities in the Wonsan and Songjin areas. Regular surface patrols were maintained off the west coast without incident.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 999 sorties, including 678 combat missions. Armed reconnaissance, light bomber and night intruder aircraft attacked numerous targets throughout North Korea. Medium bombers flew a total of 25 sorties, attacking railroad bridges and troop concentrations. UN jet aircraft escorting a friendly reconnaissance plane engaged enemy MIG-15's over northwest Korea, destroying one and damaging another.

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II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 48 hours.

DKB - 68

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SIC 8869

10 April 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Enemy resistance in the western sector was generally light as UN forces continued the attack. Along the central front other UN units advanced against determined opposition. A slight increase in enemy activity was also noted in the eastern area. The enemy supply build-up continued.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, the 29th British Brigade, the US 3rd Division and the Turkish Brigade attacked northward, receiving sporadic small arms and mortar fire. The ROK 1st Division, however, was repulsed in all attempts to cross the Imjin River. The US 25th and 24th Divisions patrolled from previous positions. Along the IX Corps front a task force was dispatched by the US 1st Cavalry Division (consisting of elements of that division plus a ranger and an engineer unit) with the mission of securing the Hwachon Dam. The task force engaged some opposition in the narrow neck of land between the Pukhan River and the reservoir, but the enemy withdrew after a combined air and artillery attack. In the US X Corps zone, elements of the US 7th Division crossed the Choyang River in two places against intense small arms and mortar fire and two other units prepared to follow across. In the area of the two ROK corps in the eastern sector, enemy activity increased slightly but patrols of all units were able to continue the advance. Over 1,000 enemy vehicles were sighted moving toward the forward areas.

Navy

Naval aircraft flew 99 sorties in the east against targets in seven areas. Buildings, fuel tanks, supply dumps, tanks, troop concentrations, trucks, and warehouses were destroyed or damaged. Surface vessels patrolled and bombarded bridges in the vicinity of Kyojo Dam. In the Wonsan area ships fired at night on road junctions, moving vehicle lights, and a highway bridge. Along the west coast four sorties were flown at Chinnampo, Onjongni, Ongjin and Haeju. Surface craft patrolled the coast as far as Chinnampo.

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Air

UN aircraft flew 989 sorties, of which 865 were combat and 168 were in close support of ground troops. Nearly 400 armed reconnaissance aircraft attacked targets in 172 areas. Medium bombers flew 27 effective sorties, bombing Anju, Kunu-ri, Sinanju and Hamhung. Four F-80's were attacked by two MIG-15's. One of the F-80's was damaged.

II. General Situation

Political

Radio Pusan announced on 6 April that in addition to lifting the emergency martial law in the five southernmost provinces, martial law restrictions were to be lifted on 8 April in a sixth province, North Chungchong. Certain exceptions to the lifting of restrictions were made, presumably because the localities are principal supply bases or are guerrilla-infested. Defense Minister Shin credited the pressure of public opinion with being responsible for the lifting of restrictions.

The Central News Agency states that 35,000 ROK-held prisoners of war soon will be released. The prisoners of war are all South Koreans who were conscripted by the North Korean forces last summer. A first group of some 24,000 was released some two months ago.

DKB-69

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11 April 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

In the central and western sectors UN forces continued to advance against moderate resistance. There was little activity in the eastern sector.

Army

In the US I Corps zone of the western sector, patrols of the ROK 1st Division pushing across the Imjin River met only light opposition, although several enemy company size groups were observed. The 28th British Brigade and the US 3rd Division made moderate advances against light resistance. The US 25th Division continued to advance, although an enemy counterattack halted some elements. Air observers reported energetic enemy defensive preparations including tank ditches, road blocks and extensive mining south of Chorwon. In the US IX Corps zone, the US 1st Marine Division relieved the US 1st Cavalry Division. A task force attempted to seize the Hwachon Reservoir Dam, but met determined resistance. Other units continued patrolling. Two minor enemy counterattacks in the US X Corps zone were contained. US 7th Division troops continued to advance. In the ROK III Corps zone, ROK troops advanced up to two miles against moderate resistance. In the ROK I Corps zone, patrolling continued with no contact.

Navy

Surface units continued patrolling off the west coast. Only four sorties were flown in the west by naval aircraft, as the majority of the aircraft are now based off the east coast. In the east, UN carrier-based aircraft flew 106 sorties against communication targets from Songjin to Wonsan; two planes were lost. Surface forces successfully continued interdiction fire along the coast.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 878 sorties, including 641 combat. Bombers attacked Sariwon airfield and bombed targets in the Pyongyang area.

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No. 032931

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II. General Situation

Political

An ROK spokesman in Pusan stated on 10 April that South Korea is being prevented from freeing 35,000 prisoners of war, still loyal to the ROK Government, by the US Army. The Vice Minister of Defense stated that a special committee screened 140,000 North Korean prisoners of war and found that 35,000 were loyal citizens conscripted by the Korean Communists. He stated that his government wished to release these men for farming or to join the ROK forces, but were prevented from doing so by US Army instructions not to release any prisoners of war prior to the termination of hostilities.

On 10 April another ROK Government official urged the allies to strengthen South Korea's armed forces if Japan is to be allowed to rearm after the Japanese peace treaty. He warned that Japan might not always be faithful and friendly and called for a well-planned Asian balance of power.

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12 April 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN ground forces continued to make limited gains as enemy resistance ranged from light to moderate in the central sector and remained negligible on the flanks.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, slight advances were made by UN ground forces against generally light enemy resistance; friendly patrols probing northward reported little contact with the enemy. US IX Corps units, continuing their limited advance, encountered light to moderate enemy rear-guard resistance, particularly in the Hwachon Reservoir area, while US 1st Cavalry Division elements, attempting to cross the Choyang River, were repelled. In the US X Corps zone, gains were registered by the US 2nd Division against light to moderate resistance, while other corps units generally maintained positions and patrolled aggressively. ROK III and I Corps forward elements continued to attack, with little enemy contact.

Navy

Owing to adverse weather, naval air operations were cancelled. Surface craft off both coasts continued bombardment of enemy installations.

Air

UN land-based aircraft, similarly hampered by unfavorable weather, flew a total of 287 sorties, including 174 transport and 82 combat. Close support for UN ground forces was limited to the US I Corps zone, while medium bombers, flying 36 missions, concentrated on enemy railroad installations. Preliminary reports on enemy air activity indicate that one flight of F-84 aircraft on bomber escort in the Sinulju area engaged 40 to 50 MIG-15's, with results unknown, while another flight of F-84's encountered 30 MIG-15's, with three enemy aircraft probably destroyed and three damaged.

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II. General Situation

Political

Home Minister Chough at a press conference on 11 April stated that between the dates of 10 March and 10 April ROK police staged a special campaign to "annihilate Communist bandits." Chough claimed the following results: 10,071 Communists were killed, 1,716 were captured and 11,326 surrendered, making a total of 23,113 guerrilla losses. These figures are high and undoubtedly include casualties that under other circumstances might not have been labelled as bandits or as Communists. The anti-guerrilla campaign will be continued for another month.

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DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

By: 032931

13 April 1951

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces attacking along the central front encountered stronger and more determined enemy resistance. Activity in the western and eastern sectors was limited to light contact and minor advances. Heavy vehicular traffic continued in enemy rear areas.

Army

In the western sector, the Philippine Battalion and elements of the US 3rd Division advanced two miles against moderate resistance. ROK 1st Division patrols ranged north and west of the Imjin River, reporting light contact. Both air and ground observers report that the area is heavily mined. A tank patrol advanced unopposed to Yonchon on the main Uijongbu-Chorwon highway, while the Turkish Brigade continued to attack east of the highway against light resistance. In the west-central sector, elements of the US 25th Division met moderate to heavy opposition in advancing. Enemy resistance caused attacking elements of the US 24th Division to withdraw slightly before resuming the attack. In the central sector, an attempt by the 27th British Brigade to seize high ground in the Pung-myon area was repulsed. The US 1st Marine Division and ROK 6th Division patrols made only light contact with the enemy, but ground and air reporters noted great enemy activity north of friendly positions. The French Battalion encountered heavy resistance in advancing in the Hwachon Reservoir region, while elements of the US 7th Division overcame heavy resistance in advancing beyond the Choyang River. Other UN units patrolled from positions, making light contact with the enemy. Along the eastern sector, ROK 3rd Division units adjusted positions and patrolled, while Capital Division elements maintained positions and patrolled without contact.

In the enemy rear areas, nearly 1,000 vehicles were observed moving south.

Navy

Naval aircraft flew 100 sorties along the northeast coast, attacking targets in 18 areas, including Kansong, Wonsan, Chowon and Chongjin, destroying enemy buildings, supply dumps and communications facilities. Surface vessels continued to patrol and, under the direction of airspot, placed interdiction fire on bridges and road junctions, and destructive fire on enemy supply dumps.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew a total of 1,027 sorties, of which 708 were combat. In addition to 180 close support missions in all corps zones, 272 armed reconnaissance craft hit targets in 11 areas. Light bombers hit targets in six northwestern areas, while 34 night intruder missions were flown in 50 areas. Medium bombers flew 48 effective missions, attacking supply depots and communication lines, primarily in the Sinuiju area. In air encounters, eight enemy MIG-15's were destroyed and three UN planes were lost.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

DKB-72

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14 April 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces encountered enemy entrenchments and small-scale counter-attacks in the west-central sector. Elsewhere along the front opposition decreased.

Army

In the western sector US I Corps patrols made light to moderate contact on the left flank west and northwest of the Imjin River and ranged three miles north of the Imjin without contact. Only light opposition was encountered in the center of the Corps zone, where advancing elements drove the enemy from bunker positions. US 24th Division units astride the Uijongbu-Kumhwa highway on the I Corps right flank were stubbornly opposed by two well-entrenched enemy regiments, which launched counterattacks, forcing friendly units to make slight withdrawals. Adjoining units on the US IX Corps left flank continued moderate northward advances. Other IX Corps units patrolled from previous positions with light contact. Air observers reported relatively little activity in the Hwachon Reservoir area as the enemy appeared to be evacuating isolated elements south of the reservoir. In the east-central sector US X Corps elements encountered spotty but more determined resistance in expanding the friendly bridgehead over the Choyang River east of Inje. ROK army forces in the eastern sector maintained light contact and adjusted positions.

Navy

UN naval aircraft flew 22 sorties, attacking targets in Pungsan and Chigyang in northeast Korea. Surface craft maintained patrols off the northeast coast and provided interdiction fire against Singjin and Wonsan. UN naval forces are being redeployed.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 1,021 sorties, of which 681 were combat missions. Armed reconnaissance planes, light bombers and night intruder aircraft attacked numerous enemy targets. Medium bombers flew 24 sorties, attacking

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which were directed against the North Korean airfield areas of Anak, Sariwon and Pyonggang. No report has been received on enemy air-to-air opposition. Two unidentified aircraft dropped eight bombs over friendly lines in the ROK army area in the eastern sector. The bombs exploded 50 feet above ground.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

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16 April 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Only minor enemy reaction to UN patrolling and advances has developed. For the last two days an extensive enemy smoke screen has hampered UN close support missions.

Army

In the UN I Corps zone, no significant enemy activity was encountered as the ROK 1st Division continued patrolling. Friendly guerrilla forces occupied Kawsong, an important communication center, without opposition. The US 3rd Division made light patrol contact, while the Turkish Brigade and the US 25th Division made limited advances against light to moderate resistance. West of Hwachon, the US 24th Division continued to attack against light resistance. In the zone of the US IX Corps, activity was generally light but the enemy reacted vigorously to US 1st Marine Division patrols near Hwachon. In the US X Corps zone, US 2nd Division units improved positions. The US 7th Division continued to advance against fairly strong enemy counterattacks. In the ROK III and I Corps zones, there was little contact as UN forces continued patrolling.

Smoke conditions hampered close support missions and air observation. The smoke screen was created by burning vegetation and other available inflammable material, and extended along the western and central sectors.

Navy

In the east, UN carrier-based aircraft flew 62 sorties against communication targets with fair results. A task force which has been off the east coast for several days is now moving to the Yellow Sea, while Task Force 77 is returning to Korean waters for operations. Surface units continued interdiction fire on shore targets. In the west there were no air operations. Four enemy Yaks attacked light UN surface units east of Chinnampo, causing some damage; one Yak was shot down. Other surface units continued patrolling.

Air

UN aircraft flew 924 sorties, of which 607 were combat. Because of the smoke screen, close support sorties were limited to twelve.

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Auth.: HR 70-2
Date: 01 Oct '79 By: 032931

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naissance planes attacked various targets, including Yonpo airfield. Medium bombers attacked the Haeju supply center with fair results. Seven MIG-15's fired at four UN F-80's; no damage was reported on either side.

II. General Situation

Political

According to a Central News Agency dispatch, the most recent Communist "Peace Appeal" met with a generally negative attitude within the ROK. Both Republic of Korea citizens and government officials were unanimous in the opinion that this latest Communist move was made only for propaganda purposes.

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17 April 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

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Next Review Date:	
Auth.:	HR 70-12
Date:	05 Mar '80
By:	032931

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Hostile opposition varied across the central sector as UN forces continued to attack. Activity in the eastern and western sectors was limited to patrol contact. The heavy pall of smoke which has obscured the front line area was somewhat dissipated.

Army

In the western sector ROK 1st Division patrols made light contact north of the Imjin River, while the Belgian Battalion established a bridgehead in the Hakkong-ri area. US 3rd Division units adjusted positions and patrolled. The Turkish Brigade advanced against moderate resistance to a general line two miles north of Yonchon. Elements of the US 25th Division advanced to Saga-ri, and US 24th Division elements advanced up to two miles in the face of varying opposition. In the central sector, the British 27th Brigade advanced against light resistance, while other US IX Corps units maintained positions and patrolled. Elements of the French Battalion patrolled to the south shore of the Hwachon Reservoir without contact. US 7th Division units in the US X Corps zone maintained positions and repulsed an enemy probing attack. Other elements of the US 7th Division attacked against light opposition. In the eastern sector, ROK 5th Division units patrolled and made limited gains without contact. ROK Capital Division units adjusted positions and patrolled.

Navy

Naval aircraft from carriers off the east coast flew 225 sorties, performing close support missions across the front line and striking enemy supply dumps and communications in 18 areas. Surface vessels continued interdictory and destructive fire on rail and highway bridges, rail junctions and shore emplacements with excellent results. No operations were reported from aircraft based off the west coast. A patrolling vessel was reported to have shot down one YAK and damaged another.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew a total of 891 sorties, of which 644 were combat. In addition to 123 close support missions in all corps zones, 366 armed reconnaissance aircraft attacked targets in 146 areas. The Suncheon and Pungyang

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areas were attacked by 24 light bombers. Night intruder aircraft hit targets in 45 areas. Twelve effective medium-bomber sorties were flown against the Pyongyang airfield and Haeju with excellent results.

II. General Situation

Political

On 16 April President Rhee announced the appointment of Pyon Yontae as Foreign Minister of the Republic of Korea. Pyon, a former Ambassador to the Philippines and a university professor, replaces Ben Limb, who will remain as Korean observer at the UN.

Ambassador Muccio reports that Doctor Helen Kim, President of Ewha College, and National Assemblyman Kim Tong-Song left Pusan by air on 14 April for New York and Washington on a goodwill tour to express gratitude for the help being given South Korea and to seek further economic and military assistance. Muccio believes they were unable to obtain official funds for the trip and will speak only in an unofficial capacity for the "Korean people."

DKB-75

18 April 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Slight gains were made as UN forces continued to attack northward, some units meeting light resistance and other units meeting none.

Army

Limited advances were made in the US I Corps zone, against light or no enemy resistance, by the Turkish Brigade and elements of the US 25th and 24th Divisions; other corps units adjusted positions and patrolled. US IX Corps units, patrolling to the north, reported no enemy contact except by the ROK 1st Marine Regiment in the Hwachon Dam area. In the US X Corps zone, UN activity was generally limited to adjustment of positions as elements of the US 7th and ROK 5th Divisions registered slight gains. In the ROK III and I Corps zones, some units attacked, meeting light opposition, while other units patrolled, making no contact with the enemy.

Navy

Naval aircraft based on carriers off the west coast flew 43 sorties, destroying enemy buildings and railroad equipment, while surface craft continued to patrol. In the east, Task Force 77 planes, flying a total of 177 sorties, struck at enemy installations and lines of communication and provided limited close support for UN ground forces. Surface vessels bombarded enemy rail and highway areas, barracks, and gun emplacements along the coast.

Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew 956 sorties, of which 677 were combat. Close support was given forces in all corps zones. Light bombers, numbering 24, struck at the enemy rail network in the Pyongyang area, while 11 medium bombers attacked the Kangdong airfield with generally excellent results.

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II. General Situation

Political

A North Korean propaganda broadcast of 15 April admitted that "the Korean people have been receiving tremendous material aid from the Soviet Union." The same broadcast further indicated that a large amount of aid had been received from Communist China, Hungary and "other democratic People's Democracies." The broadcast concluded with the statement: "This international support means that the American and British imperialists are the enemy of the people."

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DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

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Next Review Date:		
Auth.: HR 70-12		
Date: 01 Oct '79		By: 032931

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Hostile opposition along the UN front was generally light except in the vicinity of the Uijongbu-Kumhwa highway in the western sector and near Inje in the eastern sector. The enemy appears to have evacuated the Han River estuary on the UN left flank.

Army

US I Corps patrols ranged across the Imjin River as far as Kaesong without significant contact. The enemy appears to have evacuated the Han River estuary on the western flank of the UN front. A US 3rd Division tank patrol three miles northwest of Yonchon encountered intense small arms and mortar fire. US 25th Division and Turkish Brigade units continued to advance on Chorwon against light to no resistance. A tank-supported infantry patrol three miles south of Chorwon encountered tank or self-propelled artillery fire, but resumed the attack. On the corps right flank advancing US 24th Division elements encountered stiff enemy resistance in the Kwangdok mountain area east of the Uijongbu-Kumhwa highway about 12 miles south of Kumhwa. In the central sector US IX Corps units patrolled two to three miles in advance of previous positions with only light contact, and a US 1st Marine Division patrol entered Hwachon unopposed. US X Corps units patrolled areas south of the Hwachon Reservoir without contact. Other X Corps units east of Yanggu in the east-central sector patrolled from previous positions. In the eastern sector ROK units advanced against moderate resistance near Inje. Other ROK forces in the eastern sector adjusted and improved positions. Forward elements encountered an estimated enemy company in the Kansong area just inland from the east coast. Elements of the ROK 11th Division recently reassigned from security missions in southwest Korea to the ROK I Corps closed in the vicinity of Yangyang.

Navy

UN naval aircraft operating from carriers off the east coast of Korea flew 278 sorties, attacking targets in the enemy concentration area north of Chorwon. Surface craft patrolled the northeast coast and continued the interdictory and harassing bombardment of the Wonsan area. Carrier aircraft off the west coast flew 51 sorties against targets at Chinnampo, Haeju, Chungsan and Kumchon. Surface craft maintained coastal patrols.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew 618 combat missions out of a total of 900 sorties. Armed reconnaissance planes, light bombers and night intruder aircraft attacked targets in over 200 areas. Medium bombers flew 15 sorties, 11 of which were directed against the enemy airfield at Kangdong.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

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20 April 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces made small advances in the west-central sector against light opposition. Patrols in the central and east-central sectors made only a few contacts with the enemy.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, the Turkish Brigade and elements of the US 3rd, 24th and 25th Divisions made slight northern advances of about three miles against light resistance, which proved stubborn only on the 24th Division front; the US 3rd Division repulsed a small enemy counterattack. The remainder of the corps patrolled with no enemy contact. There was no significant activity in the US IX Corps zone. In the US X Corps zone, the US 2nd Division patrolled along the southern edge of the Hwachon Reservoir without encountering opposition. Elements of the US 7th and ROK 5th Divisions made slight advances against light but stubborn resistance. The ROK 3rd Division in the ROK III Corps zone reported that an estimated enemy regiment was deployed along its front but its patrols did not make contact. Two prisoners of war stated that the three regiments of the North Korean 32nd Division were deployed along the Kansong-Inje road, opposite the ROK 3rd Division positions. There was no other significant action along the eastern sector.

Navy

In the west, 23 sorties were flown in the vicinity of Chinnampo and six possible minelaying junks and 20 fishing sampans were damaged. In addition, a building housing enemy troops was strafed. Surface vessels patrolled the approaches to Inchon without incident. In the east, 47 sorties were flown in various areas, including Songjin, Hamhung and Hungnam. Targets included gun positions, bridges, buildings, railroad cars and sheds, supply dumps, troops and trucks. Surface vessels in the Chongjin area fired on Haenun airfield and an adjacent highway and railroad. The rail-highway intersection at Chuuronjong was also hit. In the Songjin area, highway bridges, rail and highway junctions, a powerhouse and a rail line were attacked.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew 241 sorties, of which 91 were combat. Armed reconnaissance and night intruder aircraft hit targets in 70 areas, including Hanpo-ri, Namchonjom and Pyongyang airfield. The latter was also the principal target of the 12 effective sorties flown by medium bombers.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

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21 April 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Increasing resistance was encountered by friendly patrols on the west flank, while attacking UN forces on the west-central and central fronts met varying opposition. UN patrols in the east-central and eastern sectors encountered little opposition.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, patrols from the ROK 1st and US 3rd Divisions encountered increasing resistance from enemy groups estimated to be of company size. Elements of the US 25th and 24th Divisions registered limited advances; the latter division met stubborn resistance south of Chorwon. US IX Corps units --elements of the ROK 6th and US 1st Marine Divisions-- advanced in the vicinity of Hwachon without meeting enemy opposition. In the US X Corps zone, elements of the US 2nd Division encountered two enemy companies just north of the Hwachon Reservoir, while other corps units patrolled and adjusted positions with light to no enemy contact. ROK units in the ROK III and I Corps zones generally maintained previous positions without significant contact with the enemy.

Navy

Naval aircraft based off the west coast flew 39 sorties, destroying or damaging enemy buildings and transportation facilities and giving close support to US I Corps forces. Surface craft patrolled the coast from Chinnampo southward but sighted no enemy activity. In the east, Task Force 77 aircraft flew 169 sorties, including close support missions in all corps zones, and strikes against enemy bridges, buildings, and supply dumps in several areas. Surface vessels continued bombardment of enemy shore installations along the east coast. Two Navy Corsairs engaged four Yaks south of Chinnampo and claimed three Yaks destroyed and one probably destroyed.

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Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew 920 effective sorties, including 573 combat and 257 transport. Close support missions, totalling 90, were concentrated in the US I Corps zone. Medium bombers reported generally excellent results against bridge and airfield targets.

II. General Situation

Political

A report from Ambassador Muccio comments on Chinese Communist troop morale based on prisoner of war interrogations. He cautions that his conclusions are formed solely from prisoner of war attitudes which may well be nonrepresentative, since only 3,100 Chinese prisoners have been taken to date and since the majority of the prisoners are ex-Nationalists. 'Prisoners' statements clearly show dissatisfaction with conditions in Korea based on heavy losses, serious hardships and equipment shortages. There is little evidence that the ordinary war prisoner has any convictions regarding the war. Physical restraint and close surveillance are the major factors preventing greater defections rather than the two years or more of Communist indoctrination. Muccio concludes that in the event of a major military defeat, resulting in a breakdown of discipline and surveillance, an opportunity for desertion would be provided and the majority of Chinese Communist forces would take advantage of it.

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23 April 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

On the UN west flank, enemy patrols in strength forced friendly patrols to withdraw to the south bank of the Imjin River. Enemy activity along the UN central front consisted of coordinated night counterattacks in battalion and regimental strength. The UN east flank remained quiet.

Army

Intensified enemy activity in the US I Corps zone forced ROK 1st Division patrols to withdraw to the south bank of the Imjin River; enemy groups crossed the river at three points. Enemy attacks against the US 3rd, 26th and 24th Division forced slight displacement of friendly elements. In the US IX Corps zone, heavy attacks by the enemy forced withdrawals of up to five miles by elements of the ROK 6th Division, while the US 1st Marine Division made slight advances before being forced to withdraw. In the US X Corps zone, minor gains were made by elements of the US 2nd Division, while US 7th Division units encountered enemy opposition ranging from light to heavy. In the ROK 5th Division sector, elements of one regiment were forced by enemy counterattacks to displace slightly, while other units of the division generally maintained positions. A battalion-strength attack in the ROK III Corps area resulted in a slight withdrawal of one ROK regiment. No significant enemy activity occurred in the ROK I Corps zone.

Navy

Naval aircraft in the west flew 34 sorties, destroying and damaging enemy buildings and gun positions, while surface vessels continued patrolling and minesweeping activities. In the east, Task Force 77 planes flew 171 sorties against enemy troop and supply positions; surface craft continued patrol of the coast and directed harassing and restricting fire on enemy transportation facilities and troop concentrations.

Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew a total of 908 sorties, including 579 combat, with 152 close support missions. The medium bomber effort was concentrated on airfields at Sariwon, Sinmak, Yonpo, Anak and Hamhung, with generally good results.

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II. General Situation

Economic

Ambassador Muccio, reporting on the financial situation in the Republic of Korea, observed that currency in circulation increased only 100 million won during the first week of April, the smallest increase for any week since the beginning of the war, which may reflect an improvement in the ROK fiscal position. The Ambassador warns, however, that it would not be realistic to anticipate that the ROK will be able to offset the inflationary impact of UN expenditures by increasing taxes and other government revenue.

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24 April 1951

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DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Hostile forces have established a small bridgehead across the Imjin River in the western sector and have deepened to 18 miles the penetration in the central sector. Elsewhere on the UN front friendly withdrawals to prepared positions have contained enemy offensive action.

Army

In the western sector an enemy battalion which had crossed the Imjin River effected a penetration between two regiments of the ROK 1st Division, whose reserve regiment is enroute to counterattack. Enemy forces maintained strong pressure against the US 3rd Division as friendly elements withdrew south of the Imjin River. US 25th Division forces counterattacked in the Yangpyong area to destroy an enemy battalion-sized penetration. US 24th Division units on the corps right repulsed small enemy groups. Other US I Corps units maintained blocking positions. Strong enemy pressure in the central sector continued. The ROK 6th Division, reduced to 2,800 men, has apparently lost its artillery and supply train to the enemy. British 27th Brigade elements report strong enemy contact four miles north of Kapyong. US 1st Marine Division forces repulsed strong enemy attacks southeast of the Hwachon reservoir, but at last report were withdrawing to new defensive positions. Advance elements of the US X Corps in the east-central sector repulsed enemy probing attacks. In the eastern sector hostile forces have increased pressure on ROK 5th Division forces, which have been compelled to withdraw. Inje is reported to be in enemy hands. ROK III and I Corps units patrolled and adjusted positions under moderate enemy pressure.

Navy

Naval aircraft operating off the west coast flew 52 sorties, of which 32 missions were flown in close support of US I Corps troops. Surface craft continued normal patrol and minesweeping activity. Although naval task forces off the Korean east coast replenished during the period, 25 carrier aircraft sorties were flown, of which 14 were close support missions. Surface craft continued coastal patrol and harassing fire in the Songjin-Chongjin areas and maintained bombardment of targets in the Wonsan area.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew 1,054 effective sorties. Included among the 744 combat flights were 340 close support missions, 281 armed reconnaissance attacks on targets in 98 areas and 37 night intruder sorties. Medium bombers attacked Sariwon and Yonpo airfields and enemy front line targets.

II. General Situation

Political

Ambassador Muccio reports the receipt of a letter from President Rhee dated 21 April. Rhee refers to 500,000 men of the "Chinese Red Army" being concentrated along the central and western sectors and another half million moving into positions. The letter states that it is urgently necessary to reinforce UN and ROK armies and that it would be "sensible" to utilize fully available Korean manpower. He repeats his request for arms, ammunition and equipment, in quantities sufficient for ten additional ROK army divisions.

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25 April 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Enemy pressure along the western front increased as UN forces withdrew to prepared positions. Pressure on the central front continued, while enemy activity decreased in the east-central and eastern sectors.

Army

In the western sector, units of the ROK 1st Division adjusted right flank positions to a line two miles northeast of Munsan, while other elements similarly withdrew under strong enemy pressure; the remaining ROK 1st Division units prepared to withdraw. The British 26th Brigade also withdrew. Elements of the US 3rd Division maintained light contact and repulsed three enemy attacks, as the division prepared to withdraw to positions on the ROK 1st Division right flank. The US 25th Division prepared to withdraw to a line seven miles northeast of Uijongbu. All elements of the US 24th Division reported strong enemy pressure and prepared to fall back to a line adjoining the US 25th Division. In the central sector, units of the ROK 6th Division adjusted positions, while the British 27th Brigade withdrew to Kapyong under strong pressure. The US 5th Cavalry Regiment remained in blocking positions without contact. The US 1st Marine Division maintained positions in relative quiet. Elements of the US 2nd Division reported light contact with the enemy, while the attached Netherlands and French Battalions remained in positions. Units of the US 7th Division adjusted positions and reported a large enemy force facing them. Units of the ROK 5th Division adjusted positions or withdrew to prepared positions. In the eastern sector, ROK 3rd Division troops adjusted positions without contact, and ROK I Corps units maintained previous positions without contact.

Navy

Naval aircraft based off the east coast flew 205 sorties, performing close support missions in all corps areas and attacking enemy supply lines, troop concentrations and gun emplacements. Surface vessels placed interdiction fire on lines of communication and reported heavy destruction in the Wonsan building area. Aircraft in the west flew a total of 55 close support sorties, while surface vessels continued to patrol.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew 1,121 sorties, of which 726 were combat. In addition to 253 close support missions flown in all corps areas, 311 armed reconnaissance aircraft hit targets in 134 areas, including Kumchon and the Pyongyang airfield. Light bombers and night intruders hit targets in various areas, including Singye, Chongju and Sibyon-ni. Medium bombers flew 18 effective sorties, hitting the Hungnam barracks area and the Sinmak airfield, in addition to attacking troop concentrations and lines of communication. One MIG-15 was destroyed.

II. General Situation

Political

The Central News Agency reports that the Republic of Korea Home Minister Cho Pyong-ok, who became Home Minister last June after the invasion of South Korea, has tendered his resignation. According to Republic of Korea sources, his probable successor will be Lee Ki Bong, present Mayor of Seoul and intimate friend of President Rhee. Other unconfirmed press reports from Taeju state that President Rhee is expected to make a "drastic" Cabinet reshuffle in the next few days. Cabinet ministers rumored to be slated for removal are Defense Minister Shin Sungmo and Justice Minister Kim Chun Yon.

(President Rhee's Cabinet is probably as good a one as could be mustered under present conditions and any changes will probably be for the worse.)

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26 April 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

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Next Review Date:
Auth.: HR 70-12
Date: 01 Oct '79
By: 032931

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Enemy pressure continued. In the western sector UN forces withdrew, but some elements were cut off. In the central and eastern sectors, although enemy pressure continued, most of the attacks were contained.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, the ROK 1st Division withdrew two miles under enemy pressure. Elements of the British 29th Brigade remained cut off and under strong pressure. US 25th Division units repulsed two enemy attacks, while US 24th Division units reported strong enemy pressure. In the US IX Corps zone, UN forces have contained the deep enemy penetration as elements of the ROK 6th Division, British 27th Brigade and the US 1st Cavalry Division attacked northward. Elements of the US 1st Marine Division repulsed two enemy attacks. In the US X Corps zone, elements of the US 7th Division were under strong enemy attacks, but farther east ROK 5th Division units made short gains against light resistance. In the ROK III Corps zone, ROK 3rd Division elements were forced back by strong enemy pressure, while the ROK 7th Division reported mounting pressure. There was little contact in the ROK I Corps zone.

Navy

In the west, naval aircraft flew 50 sorties, of which 32 were in close support of ground troops. Surface units continued patrolling. In the east, carrier-based aircraft flew 182 sorties, with 121 in close support. Surface units continued interdictory fire on communication targets.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 1,062 sorties, of which 778 were combat, including 237 in close support. Medium bombers attacked three North Korean airfields with excellent results. Nineteen MIG-15's were sighted, but only light contact was made and no damage was sustained on either side.

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II. General Situation

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Political

[REDACTED] forwards an unconfirmed report that a lack of cooperation on the part of local police in small towns and villages has forced the North Korean Ministry of Internal Affairs' Security Forces (secret police) to send its own personnel from Pyongyang into the country to arrest UN sympathizers.

Economic

The same source states that traders in North Korea are unwilling to accept North Korean currency.

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27 April 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

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Auth:	HR 70-12
Date:	05 Mar 80
By:	032931

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Heavy enemy pressure continued in the western sector about 15 miles northwest of Seoul. In the central sector the enemy continued to press UN forces retiring to prepared positions, while in the eastern sector smaller enemy attacks were repulsed. Enemy casualties for the period April 22-26 are estimated at 35,703.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, elements of the ROK 1st Division withdrew up to eight miles and repulsed enemy battalion-sized attacks. US 3rd Division units remained in positions five to ten miles north of Uijongbu. Elements of the US 25th Division contained an enemy attack. In the US IX Corps zone, only patrol action was reported along most of the front, although the ROK 1st Marine Regiment five miles south of the Hwachon Reservoir repulsed an enemy battalion-sized attack. Elements of the US 2nd Division in the US X Corps zone repulsed a company-size attack, while US 7th Division units contained three enemy attacks. Other corps units reported little contact. ROK III Corps units in the eastern sector reported light to no contact. A regiment of the ROK 3rd Division maintained contact with an enemy regiment. No contact was reported in the ROK I Corps zone.

Navy

UN carrier-based aircraft based off the east coast flew 153 sorties, including 64 in close support of ground troops. Surface units continued interdiction missions.

In the west carrier aircraft flew 50 sorties, including 32 in close support of ground troops. Surface units patrolled.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 1,036 sorties, including 682 combat, with 119 of these in close support. Light and medium bombers attacked airfields with good results. In an encounter between four MIG's and four F-86's, one enemy aircraft was damaged.

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II. General Situation

Political

Reporting further on the Cabinet crisis in the Republic of Korea, Ambassador Muccio states that although President Rhee has announced that the "Minister of Defense is hereby dismissed," there is private speculation that Defense Minister Shin has made his peace with the President. In this connection, the Central News Agency reports that outgoing Justice Minister Kim openly attacked the Defense Minister in a press conference, accusing him of attempting to "mislead" the President. Kim is reported to have stated further that "President Rhee is the Defense Minister's puppet."

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SIC 8885

28 April 1951

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Next Review Date:

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Date: 05 Mar. '80

By: 032931

I. Military Situation

Highlights

In the western sector, UN units broke contact and withdrew to selected positions along a line seven to eight miles northwest of Seoul. Along the eastern sector, heavily engaged UN forces hold a defense line curving four miles south to seven miles northeast of Inje.

Army

Along the western sector, strong enemy pressure on the ROK 1st Division continued. The division withdrew to positions four to six miles northwest of Seoul. In the US 1st Cavalry Division area, no contact was reported as elements remained in blocking positions north of Seoul and covered the withdrawal of the US 3rd Division to new positions. US 25th Division units withdrew to a line running eight to ten miles northeast of Seoul, while the Turkish Brigade occupied blocking positions in the same area. The British 29th Brigade, at first cut off by the enemy, is now regrouping west of Seoul. Enemy forces positioned in depth north of Seoul total 24 to 30 divisions. In the central sector, light enemy contact was encountered as elements of the US 24th Division, together with the ROK 6th Division and the British 27th Brigade, withdrew to new positions northeast of Seoul. Elements of the ROK 6th Division are also reported south and west of the Pukhan River. The US 1st Marine Division withdrew to selected positions four miles southwest of Chunchon. In the US X Corps zone, elements of the US 2nd Division occupied positions southeast of Chunchon, while other units remained in position. All US 7th Division units maintained previous positions and reported light enemy ground and air activity. All ROK 5th Division elements withdrew to new defensive positions. In the eastern sector, ROK 7th Division units attacked to a point two miles southeast of Inje. The ROK 3rd Division reported strong enemy contact. Other elements maintained positions or relieved front line units. In the ROK Capital Division area, no enemy contact was reported as units adjusted and improved positions.

Navy

Naval aircraft from carriers off the east coast flew 126 sorties before weather curtailed air activities. In addition to close support missions in all corps zones, 18 offensive sorties were made in the Munsan, Yongpung and Kosong areas. Surface vessels continued interdiction fire on enemy rail and highway junctions and troop concentrations. At Wonsan, radar-directed fire

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24 THE U.S.A. HAS NO OBJECTION TO THE DECLASSIFICATION OF

No. 009

dispersed targets believed to be enemy boats approaching Modo for attack. Weather forced cancellation of naval air activity from carriers in the Yellow Sea. Surface vessels continued to patrol.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew a total of 627 sorties, of which 352 were combat. In the US I Corps zone, 75 close support sorties were flown, while 177 armed reconnaissance missions were flown in 70 areas including Kojo, Chorwon and Munsan. Night intruders attacked in 45 areas; light bombers attacked in the Kaesong area. Medium bombers flew 21 effective sorties, radar-bombing Pyongyang airfield and troop concentrations in forward enemy areas.

II. General Situation

Economic

US Ambassador Muccio reports that the Republic of Korea is gradually becoming aware of the inflation and is attempting to take corrective steps to alleviate the situation. The Ambassador further reports that the "delay in activating UNKRA (the UN relief agency) and the premature disestablishment of ECA leave a void in the Korean economy which cannot be and is not being filled" by interim economic measures.

DKB-85

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30 April 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN west flank units were under heavy hostile pressure north of Seoul. On the eastern flank the high ground was seized five and one-half to six and one-half miles northeast of Hyon, but strong enemy counterattacks forced a 1,000 yard withdrawal. Elsewhere on the front activity was limited to patrol action.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, enemy attacks forced the ROK 1st Division to withdraw its outpost elements and to readjust its positions north of Seoul. The US 1st Cavalry Division also withdrew its outpost lines and, although able to maintain its previous positions, reported that the enemy strength on its front was increasing. The US 3rd Division reported no enemy contact. The US 25th Division adjusted its positions. The Philippine Battalion replaced elements of the Turkish Brigade on the line. In the US X Corps zone, only light contact was reported by the US 24th Division. The ROK 6th Division adjusted positions with only light patrol contact reported. Neither the US 1st Marine Division nor the recently arrived British 28th Brigade encountered any hostile elements. The ROK 2nd Division was reported on the road from Chechon to Koksuri to join the US IX Corps reserve. There was no significant enemy activity in the US X Corps zone as all units adjusted or improved their positions. On the east flank, ROK 3rd Division elements seized the high ground northeast of Hyon, but were under strong enemy counterattack and one penetration of battalion size reportedly forced a withdrawal of about 1,000 yards. Other units in the east adjusted their positions.

Navy

Naval aircraft in the west flew 42 sorties, 16 of them in close support of ground troops in the vicinity of Chinnampo. Two large junks, considered possible minelayers, were damaged. Surface vessels patrolled the Inchon area and surrounding islands, and destroyed an enemy gun emplacement and dispersed enemy troops northwest of Seoul in support of the US I Corps. Along the east coast, 175 sorties were flown in the vicinities of Chowon, Munchon, Yongpo-ri, Kansong and Pyonggang. Ammunition dumps, fuel dumps, mortar positions, pill-boxes, tanks and trucks were among the targets destroyed. One Corsair was shot down and its pilot probably captured.

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Surface vessels patrolled the coast south of Songjin. Gunfire continued to harass enemy road and rail targets in the Singjin area, as well as road junctions and bridges in the vicinity of Wonsan.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 954 sorties, of which 553 were combat, and 133 of these were in close support of ground troops. Targets in 138 areas were hit including Hampo-ri, Pyongyang and Sinmak. Medium bombers flew 17 effective sorties against a railroad by-pass and the Pyongyang airfield.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 48 hours.

DKB-86

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1 May 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Enemy pressure on the western front subsided. UN patrols continued limited probes and encountered enemy tanks. Action along the central sector was limited to patrol clashes. An enemy attack in the eastern sector was contained.

Army

Elements of the ROK 1st Division patrolled up to 4,000 yards and encountered small enemy groups. Tank-infantry patrols advanced eight miles north of Seoul without contact. US 1st Cavalry Division patrols moved up 8,000 yards against light enemy resistance. Units repulsed several enemy company and battalion-sized attacks while other units maintained and improved positions. All units of the US 3rd Division remained in assembly areas. The British 29th Brigade continued its security mission on the Kimpo peninsula. Five enemy tanks were observed in the western sector, and seventeen more in the rear area. In the central sector, US 24th Division units maintained previous positions and patrolled 5,000 yards without contact. US 1st Marine Division units similarly occupied previous positions and patrolled 4,000 yards without contact. Patrols of the US 2nd Division made light contact, repulsing a small enemy probing attack. The Netherlands Battalion moved to new blocking positions. In the eastern sector, an estimated regiment attacked elements of the ROK 3rd Division. Although some displacement of friendly troops was caused, the attack was contained. All other ROK III and I Corps units adjusted and improved positions. A hostile effort to resupply forward units was revealed by night air sightings.

Navy

Naval aircraft in the east flew 67 close support and offensive sorties along the front line and in the vicinities of Wonsan, Kowon and Khamwha. Surface vessels continued patrol and interdictory fire on rail and road junctions and bridges in the Songjin-Chongjin areas. Surface fire was also placed on enemy vehicle and troop concentrations and gun emplacements. Aircraft from carriers in the Yellow Sea flew 42 sorties, striking enemy gun positions and troop concentrations in the Chinnampo and Hanchon areas. Surface vessels continued destructive fire on troop concentrations and enemy batteries.

26

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No. 009

Air

Other UN aircraft flew a total of 1,314 sorties, of which 846 were combat. Close support missions in all corps zones totalled 121. Armed reconnaissance aircraft, night intruder planes and light bombers continued strikes against numerous targets. Medium bombers flew 20 effective sorties, visually bombing rail bridges, troop concentrations and the supply center at Pyongyang with good results.

II. General Situation

Political

The ROK Ministry of Social Affairs announced on 27 April that 400,000 of the 446,000 registered citizens of Seoul had been evacuated south of the Han River by 26 April. Seoul city officials and social welfare groups are providing food and shelter for these refugees between Yongdongpo and Suwon.

DKB-87

2 May 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN patrols in the western sector reported only light contact with the enemy. No contact was made in the central sector. In the eastern sector light enemy resistance was encountered by the UN units.

Army

US I Corps elements patrolled up to 7,000 yards to the north with only light enemy contact. ROK 1st Division units dispersed several enemy groups of platoon and company strength and received an estimated 200-300 rounds of enemy artillery fire. Other US I Corps units patrolled and maintained positions. No enemy contact was reported in the US IX Corps zone as friendly units adjusted positions and patrolled up to 4,000 yards northward. In the US X Corps zone, no contact with the enemy was made, but an enemy buildup of estimated regimental strength was noted to the northwest of US 2nd Division positions. In the ROK III Corps zone, elements of the ROK 3rd Division registered limited advances after repulsing light enemy attacks. Another light enemy attack was repulsed by the ROK Capital Division in the ROK I Corps zone. Other ROK forces in the eastern sector generally adjusted positions and patrolled with little to no enemy contact.

Navy

Off the west coast, replenishing operations cancelled plane flights. Surface craft patrolled offshore islands and coastal waters. In the east, Task Force 77 aircraft flew 331 sorties, including 121 close support missions in all corps zones, and destroyed one flood-gate of the Hwachon Reservoir Dam and damaged two others. Surface vessels continued patrolling coastal waters and fired on enemy shore installations.

Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew a total of 1,097 sorties, of which 668 were combat, giving close support to UN forces along the front and hitting enemy targets throughout North Korea. Medium bombers hit enemy transportation facilities. UN air reconnaissance observed a total of 2,130 enemy vehicles during the night of 2-3 May. Of this number 1,567 were moving south, as compared to a total of over 5,000 moving south during the previous two nights.

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No. 009

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II. General Situation

Political

Reuters reports that on 30 April the South Korean National Assembly voted to dissolve the National Defense Army and Home Defense Corps. The decision followed lengthy investigations and charges of oppression and extortion on the part of officers of the two organizations. The National Defense Army is similar to a reserve army or a national guard, while the Home Defense Corps is an anti-Communist civilian youth organization authorized to assist the police to "keep public order." Originally unarmed, many members of the two groups, particularly those in guerrilla areas, are now equipped with weapons. Members of the two organizations will be drafted into the regular army, according to Reuters.

DKB-88

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3 May 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

As the enemy resupply effort continued, there was only isolated contact. Along most of the front large UN patrols ranged up to five miles northward with no contact.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, a tank-infantry patrol of the ROK 1st Division engaged an enemy regiment one mile north of UN lines. Patrols of the US 1st Cavalry Division ranged northward to the vicinity of Uijonghu where an enemy artillery position and an ammunition dump were destroyed; the patrol met light opposition. The US 3rd Infantry Division remained in reserve. Elements of the US 25th Division patrolled two miles northward with no contact. Elements of the US IX Corps patrolled aggressively, but reported no contact. In the US X Corps zone, US 1st Marine Division patrols reported no significant contact. The Netherlands Battalion repulsed a small enemy probing attack. Other divisions in the Corps reported no contact. In the ROK III Corps zone, the enemy resisted advances of the ROK 3rd Division and in one area launched a battalion-size counterattack. ROK I Corps elements reported light enemy contact.

Navy

In the east, UN carrier-based aircraft flew 154 sorties, 36 in close support. Other naval air attacks were made against communication targets on the coast. Surface units provided interdiction fire from Songjin south, with particular success at Wonsan. In the west, 90 sorties were flown against communication targets from Haeju to Chinnampo. Surface units patrolled.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 1,047 sorties, including 671 combat with 77 in close support. Medium bombers made attacks on supply points and on Anak and Onjong airfields with good results. During the night, 2,757 enemy vehicles were sighted, 1,630 of these moving southward.

28
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No. 009

II. General Situation

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Political

[REDACTED] in late March military certificates were issued to all men in North Korea through the age of 45. Because of heavy conscription for the army and labor squads, no young men are to be seen in the villages. North Korean west coast inhabitants were ordered to move inland to prevent their aiding South Koreans who have landed near the coast and on nearby islands. Government and party organizations are ready to move with their classified documents packed. Travelers between the villages need road passes signed by the chairman of the local People's Committee. Women in North Korea are allegedly giving food to Republic of Korea guerrillas and digging up buried Communist ammunition.

DKB-89

SECRET

4 May 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN patrols in the western sector made sporadic contact with enemy units. In the central sector UN units established forward bases for infantry and armored patrols. Enemy units in the eastern sector were forced to withdraw.

Army

US I Corps units in the western sector maintained previous positions, while sporadic contact continued with hostile platoon and company-sized units. Friendly armored patrols ranged north to Uijongbu and to Naegang, six miles east of Uijongbu. US IX and X Corps units established forward patrol bases three to four miles north of the present defense lines and patrolled farther north with generally light to no contact, except along the Hongchon-Chunchon highway where enemy opposition forced a US Marine tank infantry patrol to withdraw. ROK Army elements were engaged in the Kwidun-ni area north of Hyon and in the Sorak mountain area west of Yangyang, and forced enemy withdrawals.

Navy

UN naval aircraft from carriers in the Sea of Japan flew 272 sorties, About 170 of these were offensive missions directed primarily at the rail line from Hungnam to Chongjin, which was reduced to short shuttle traffic use. UN surface craft maintained the east coast blockade, continued to bombard targets in the Wonsan area and fired on 2,000 enemy troops reported by refugees in the area 40 miles north of Yangyang. Naval aircraft flew 92 sorties in the west, most of which were close support missions.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 1,008 sorties, of which 668 were combat missions. Over 400 armed reconnaissance craft attacked targets in 184 areas throughout central Korea, while light bombers and night intruder aircraft concentrated on enemy supply lines northwest of the UN front. Medium bombers flew 19 effective sorties, bombarding the supply centers of Sariwon and Pyongyang.

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29

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II. General Situation

Political

The French press agency in Tokyo reports that General Chung Il-Kwon, Commander-in-Chief of the ROK Armed Forces, forwarded to President Rhee on 3 May a petition signed by all the commanding generals of ROK troops presently at the battlefield. Stressing that the recent resignations of Cabinet Ministers had seriously affected troop morale, the petition requested the President to reconsider his attitude vis-a-vis Defense Minister Shin Sung-mo. The National Assembly declared that the petition represented an attempt to bring military pressure on the government and demanded that the Premier and Defense Minister appear before it to explain the affair.

(Shin is reportedly a close associate of the President. The circumstances indicate that the petition may have been "cooked up" as a graceful "face-saving" means by which the President could retain Shin by bowing to military pressure. The National Assembly's reaction suggests that that body would be loathe to see the President's position vis-a-vis the Assembly strengthened by the retention of this efficient minister.)

DKB-90

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5 May 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN units in the western sector dispatched numerous combat patrols in an attempt to maintain contact with the enemy; the patrols met heavy resistance and mine fields in one area. In the central sector there were only minor contacts. Advancing UN units in the eastern sector met determined resistance.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, the ROK 1st Division patrols met heavy resistance from two enemy regiments three miles southwest and two miles south of Koyang and were forced to return to friendly lines. Patrols of the US 1st Cavalry Division encountered a mine field three miles southeast of Koyang and several small enemy groups two miles southwest of Uijongbu. The other corps units did not succeed in making contact with the enemy. In the central sector, US 24th Division patrols ranged approximately 5000 yards northward without contacting hostile forces. The ROK 2nd, 5th, 6th and 7th Divisions and the US 7th Division also dispatched patrols but failed to meet opposition. The US 2nd Division reported a light patrol skirmish with enemy troops about six miles northeast of Chunchon. A straggler from the ROK 6th Division partially confirmed an earlier agent report of the movement of 28,000 Chinese Communist and 300 North Korean troops north to Chiam-ni, above Kumhwa. In the ROK III Corps zone, ROK 3rd Division elements met determined resistance from enemy units estimated to be of company strength about seven miles east-southeast of Inje, but succeeded in securing their objectives. Other units along the eastern flank were adjusting positions and reported no enemy contact.

Navy

Only ten sorties were attempted by planes from carriers off the west coast and none of them succeeded in reaching the target owing to bad weather. Surface vessels patrolled from the Clifford Islands to Yalu Gulf and from the Inchen approaches to the Chinnampo estuary without observing any enemy activity. In the east no air operations were undertaken. Surface vessels at Songjin bombarded a rail-highway junction, two buildings, and a bridge span. In the Chongjin area naval gunfire succeeded in setting off an explosion on a highway. At Wonson, naval gunfire destroyed eleven trucks and hit a railroad, a bridge, a warehouse, and troop concentrations.

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30

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew 498 sorties, 252 of them combat. Medium bombers flew 20 effective sorties, attacking troop concentrations, the Sariwon supply center, and the south runway of Pyongyang airfield.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

DKB-91

SECRET

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7 May 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

31

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Highlights

No. 009

The enemy resupply effort continued with the largest number of vehicle sightings since the beginning of the war. There was little activity in the central sector, but in the western and eastern sectors enemy resistance to UN patrols and probing attacks increased.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, ROK 1st Division patrols met resistance from enemy groups up to battalion strength. In the rest of the Corps zone, patrols of the US 3rd Division and the US 1st Cavalry Division reported scattered enemy resistance. US IX Corps units reported no contact. In the US X Corps zone, the US 1st Marine Division reported no contact, but elements of the US 2nd Division reported a marked increase in enemy resistance. In the ROK I Corps zone, the ROK 9th Division advanced without contact, but ROK 3rd Division elements met strong resistance in advancing 1,500 yards. The ROK 11th Division was attacked by an enemy company, but forced the enemy to withdraw. Other units of this Corps reported little contact.

Navy

In the east, UN carrier aircraft flew 167 sorties, with 55 in close support and the remainder against communications targets. Surface units bombarded railroad targets from Chongjin to Wonsan and destroyed nine mines at Wonsan. In the west, 67 sorties were flown against targets in the Chinnampo area. Surface units continued patrolling.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 1,031 sorties, including 720 combat of which 123 were in close support. Medium bombers attacked the Pyongyang railroad yards. On the night of 6-7 May, a total of 3,705 vehicles were sighted, with 2,295 moving south.

II. General Situation

Political

Ambassador Muccio reports that the following officials have just been appointed to Cabinet positions: Minister of Defense Lee Ki-poong, who is

presently Mayor of Seoul (and formerly was Rhee's private secretary); Home Minister Yi Sun-Yong, currently adviser to the Communications Ministry; Minister of Justice Min cho Chin Man, formerly Seoul Appellate Court judge; Minister of Agriculture Min Im Mun Hwan, presently Vice Minister of Health. (The Agriculture Ministry has been vacant for some time.)

The Korean Diplomatic Mission in Tokyo, according to a French News Agency report, announced that the Republic of Korea Government has modified its original intention not to fight Communism outside of Korea to the extent that it will aid other nations just as it has been assisted. The statement, however, has been used as a vehicle to ask once again for arms, this time to equip 20 additional divisions.

DKB-92

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SIC 9219
8 May 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Moderate contact with the enemy occurred on the extreme west flank and in the Uijongbu and Inje areas. Enemy vehicle traffic continued to be heavy.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, ROK 1st Division elements continued attacks against enemy units of company and battalion size, forcing the enemy to withdraw northward, while other activity in the zone was limited to light patrol skirmishes. US 1st Cavalry Division patrols encountered scattered enemy groups of up to battalion size two to three miles north of Uijongbu. No significant enemy activity was reported in the US IX Corps zone; UN forces maintained and improved previous positions and patrolled up to 10,000 yards north of friendly positions with little to no enemy contact. In the US I Corps zone, units of the US 1st Marine Division patrolling north to Chunchon reported no enemy contact; other corps units generally maintained positions and patrolled, with contact reported only by the French Battalion and elements of the ROK 7th Division. ROK III Corps units, registering slight advances, met only scattered resistance except in the ROK 3rd Division area near Inje, where the enemy resisted heavily before withdrawing northward. Attacking ROK I Corps elements encountered light resistance 10 miles east of Inje; other ROK units reported no contact.

Navy

Naval aircraft from carriers off the west coast flew 51 sorties in close support of the US I Corps and against enemy installations. Surface vessels continued the patrol of islands and coastal waters. In the east, Task Force 77 planes flew 185 sorties, including 95 in close support of ROK forces, while surface craft continued patrol and bombardment of the coastline.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 936 sorties, including 646 combat. Close support missions, totalling 74, were concentrated in the US I Corps zone. Medium bombers hit the Pyongyang marshalling yards with good results. A total of 2955 enemy vehicles were sighted during the night of 7-8 May, of which 1310 were moving south.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

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9 May 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN elements on both flanks continued to advance in limited objective attacks. Action elsewhere was characterized by light patrol clashes.

Army

US I Corps patrols crossed the Han River on the extreme left flank west of the Imjin River and reported defenses consisting of mine fields and small enemy groups. ROK 1st Division units continued to attack against an estimated two enemy regiments and reached the Kongnung River 15 miles northwest of Seoul. No enemy contact was reported when ROK elements crossed the Kongnung River and resumed the advance. Elsewhere in the western sector, US I Corps units maintained previous positions and patrolled, ranging as far as three miles northwest of Uijongbu and contacting only small enemy groups.

US IX Corps units maintained and improved present positions and patrolled. A tank-infantry patrol from the US 24th Division made light contact eight miles southeast of Uijongbu where two friendly tanks were damaged by mines.

In the central sector, US X Corps units maintained previous positions and patrolled to Chunchon without contact. Corps right flank elements advanced to maintain lateral contact with adjacent ROK Army elements.

ROK III and I Corps units in the eastern sector continued to advance toward a limited objective line along the Chunchon-Kansong highway. Light to moderate resistance was encountered at two points seven and nine miles east of Inje.

Navy

Four night heckler sorties were flown by UN naval aircraft from carriers off the Korean east coast. Surface craft in the Sea of Japan patrolled the enemy coastline south from Songjin without encountering enemy activity. Harassing fire continued in the Wonsan area with the aid of night spotter aircraft. Carrier aircraft based in the Yellow Sea flew 22 sorties, principally in close support of US I Corps troops. Carrier pilots strafed five possible mines beached southwest of Chinnampo.

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33

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Air

Unfavorable flying weather reduced the number of missions flown to 801, of which 530 were combat. In addition to 147 close support missions, armed reconnaissance aircraft attacked targets in 147 areas and 44 night intruder aircraft attacked 12 areas. Medium bombers flew 20 sorties, including two strikes of six and five planes at the enemy Sariwon supply center and three ground-controlled missions against enemy forward area troop concentrations. A total of 1,640 vehicles was sighted in enemy rear areas.

II. General Situation

Political

US Ambassador Gifford in London reports that, in a 6 May story dated Tokyo, the Sunday Chronicle quoted Rhee as telling an Australian official of the UN that "British troops have overstayed their welcome in my country. Tell that to your Government. Australian, Canadian, New Zealand and British troops all represent governments now sabotaging the brave American effort to liberate and unify my unhappy nation." Other papers on Monday carried ROK statements claiming that the story was "Communist-inspired and entirely untrue" and that President Rhee was "grateful" for UK help. The British Minister in Pusan has been queried in regard to the reports and, if he confirms the story, the UK will be obliged to protest.

Sociological

Following a buildup during the past fortnight in the Communist controlled press throughout the Soviet Orbit, the North Korean regime addressed an 8 May radio broadcast to the UN, accusing the United States and the ROK Government of employing bacteriological warfare against the North Korean population. The North Koreans base their charges on the "simultaneous" outbreak of smallpox in several areas of North Korean "seven to eight days after liberation of the area from American occupation."

DKB-94

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SIC 9221

10 May 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

34

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I. Military Situation

HighlightsNo. 009

Resistance diminished in the west as UN artillery and air strikes forced a northward enemy withdrawal. Action continued very light in the central sector, while in the east there was light to moderate resistance. On the east coast a task force secured Kansong against no opposition. The increasing buildup of supply dumps in the forward areas and the sighting of smoke generators along the Singye-Yonchon corridor give more evidence of an enemy intent to resume the offensive.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, enemy units were forced to withdraw as the ROK 1st Division moved to a point approximately fifteen miles northwest of Seoul. The US 1st Cavalry and 25th Division patrolled as far as four and one-half miles north of Uijongbu. One tank-infantry patrol of the US 25th Division met opposition from a heavily reinforced enemy company and was forced to withdraw.

USIX Corps units also patrolled the area four and one-half miles west-northwest of Kapyong but made very little contact.

Units of the US X Corps also patrolled against little opposition.

ROK III Corps units were able to advance in the Inje area against resistance which varied from light to heavy. The Capital Division of the ROK I Corps advanced in the area surrounding Nodong and secured a valuable hill position. In the same zone, the ROK 11th Division advanced to new positions without contact.

Navy

Planes from carriers off the Korean west coast flew 50 sorties, most of them in close support of US I Corps troops, inflicting casualties on enemy troops and destroying several buildings. Surface vessels patrolled the Yalu Gulf and Chinnampo estuary area, sighting no enemy shipping. Owing to fog, only 18 sorties, in support of the ROK III Corps, were flown on the east coast. Surface vessels restricted enemy use of highway junctions and a highway-railway bridge in the Songjin area. At Chongjin, explosions were set off and fires started. At Wonsan, naval gunfire harassed two road-rail junctions, five road junctions, a bridge and a rail yard.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew 932 sorties, of which 606 were combat missions. Among the targets attacked by armed reconnaissance planes in 62 areas was the Sinuiju airfield. Medium bombers flew 19 effective sorties. The Ongjin and Pyongyang airfields and the Sariwon supply center were among the targets bombed. F-84's and F-86's encountered MIG-15 aircraft in the Sinuiju area. The MIG's were not aggressive; two MIG-15's and one F-84 were damaged.

II. General Situation

Sociological

According to recent psychological warfare reports, Communist prisoners of war have indicated new Communist Chinese-North Korean points of friction. In addition to the long-standing prisoner of war complaints relative to the scarcity of food, clothing and medical aid and the lack of air and artillery support, the North Koreans are now complaining of Chinese exploitation of Korea, Chinese Communist control of the North Korean Army, and of feeling that they are fighting for a foreign cause. The Chinese complain of feeling that they are fighting in a strange and unfriendly land.

Political

The French News Agency in Tokyo reports that ROK Vice President Lee Si-yung resigned on 10 May following a scandal centering around the squandering of government funds in the recruit-training camps. A total of five billion won out of the 13 billion for the camps was squandered. The Vice President resigned as a protest against the scandal, which has already caused the resignation of three Cabinet ministers. The news agency adds that Pusan political circles predict that the Prime Minister will soon hand in his resignation.

DKB-95

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11 May 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I Military Situation

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Highlights

No. 009

UN patrols in the western and central sectors encountered increasing resistance. In the eastern sector, attacking UN units engaged enemy forces in hand to hand combat. Increased sightings of enemy bridging equipment in forward areas adds to evidence of continued hostile offensive preparations.

Army

US I Corps units in the western sector maintained previous positions and patrolled. Elements ranging north of Uijongbu encountered stubborn resistance from company size groups and lost one friendly tank disabled by an enemy mine field.

US IX Corps units pressed patrols deep into enemy-held territory and encountered increasing resistance, with contacts running generally west of Kapyong.

US X Corps elements patrolled with light contact six to eight miles northward.

Sporadic actions occurred in the eastern sector as ROK III Corps units adjusted positions and made limited gains. Enemy activity increased in the area four to ten miles east of Inje, where ROK 3rd Division elements dispersed an estimated enemy regiment in hand to hand combat. ROK I Corps units continued to advance against light to moderate resistance. ROK reconnaissance elements were attacked by an estimated enemy regiment two and one half miles northwest of Kamsong.

Navy

Fog and low visibility hampered naval activities off the Korean east coast. Naval aircraft flew 36 sorties. Surface patrols and shore bombardment continued despite weather limitations, although the results were unobserved. Carrier aircraft off the west coast flew a total of 40 sorties.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 652 combat missions out of a total of 977 sorties. Armed reconnaissance aircraft flew 379 sorties against 151 target areas. Medium bombers flew 20 sorties, with ten directed against the Hamhung air-

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field and five under ground control radar against enemy forward area troop concentrations.

II. General Situation

Political

The Central News Agency carries a report that Vice President Yi Si-yong has been requested by the National Assembly to retract his resignation and remain at his post.

Sociological

The ROK Ministry of Public Health has decided to carry out public inoculations against cholera, which has already reached Korea from India. The Ministry intends to complete anti-cholera inoculations within this month in some seven port cities which are the key areas for introduction and spread of the disease.

DKB-96

SECRET

12 May 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN patrols in the western sector encountered enemy screening fire, while patrol clashes occurred in the central sector. Attacking UN troops in the eastern sector met light to moderate resistance. Air observers reported a 28 mile smoke screen 13 miles north of Hwachon, covering an area of previously-reported enemy troop movements.

Army

In the western sector, air observers spotted approximately 2,000 freshly-dug fox-holes six to eight miles southeast of Munsan. ROK 1st Division patrols made several contacts with the enemy, as elements pushed north to points three miles southwest of Munsan. US 1st Cavalry Division patrols ranged four miles north of Uijongbu, dispersing several enemy groups. Other Cavalry Division units maintained positions. The British 29th Brigade continued to maintain the security of Kimpo peninsula without contact. Elements of the US 3rd Division closed in assembly areas.

UN troops in the central sector continued patrol action. US 24th Division and ROK 2nd Division patrols reported no significant contact, while long-range ROK 6th Division patrols observed several enemy concentrations. No significant enemy activity was reported by US 7th Division and US 1st Marine Division patrols. US 2nd Division patrols made light contact with several enemy groups east of Chunchon. Other US X Corps units maintained positions and patrolled.

Attacking ROK 9th Division units in the eastern sector continued to attack north and northwest of Inje, meeting little to no resistance. The ROK Capital Division successfully attacked eight miles northeast of Inje, routing an estimated enemy battalion and regaining previously lost ground. Other ROK troops maintained and adjusted positions and reported light contact.

Navy

Naval aircraft based off the east coast flew 171 sorties, continuing ground attack operations and hitting targets in the Pogori and Songjin areas

SECRET

36

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and enemy communications on the Sunchon rail line. Surface vessels continued patrol operations and delivered destructive fire on highway and rail targets in the Chongjin area; under the direction of airspot, surface vessels placed fire on bridges and transportation centers in the Wonsan area. Carrier aircraft in the west flew 49 sorties in the Sariwon and Chaeryong-Haeju areas, hitting enemy lines of communication.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew a total of 1,033 sorties, of which 687 were combat. Approximately 125 close support missions were flown in all corps zones, and 401 armed reconnaissance aircraft attacked targets in 167 areas. Three areas were attacked by 19 light bombers, while 40 night intruders were active in 64 areas. Medium bombers flew 16 effective sorties, striking the Sariwon and Sinmak airfields and bombing troop concentration at eight points, as well as hitting enemy gun positions and ammunition and POL dumps. A total of 1,685 vehicles was sighted, 1,097 of them moving south. Air observers also reported a smoke screen extending for 28 miles in an east-west line running 13 miles north of Hwachon.

II. General Situation

Political

On 10 April President Rhee declined an invitation from the ROK National Assembly to appear before it in connection with the attempted resignation of the Vice President. President Rhee explained that he was aware of the Vice President's attitude, but had nothing to tell the Assembly.

According to US Ambassador Muccio, President Rhee is concerned about the adverse reaction to his recent statement regarding the "unwelcomeness of British troops" in Korea. US Ambassador Muccio states that Rhee is now aware of the possible serious effects of such statements and will exercise more caution in the future. The President, however, remains suspicious of the British and is reported to have recently told Sir Arthur Rucker, UNKRA representative in Korea, "your troops are very brave. It is too bad your statesmen are not as brave."

DKB-97

SECRET

14 May 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN patrols in the western sector made light contact with the enemy. In the central sector, probing forces encountered stiffening resistance. Along the eastern front some UN units made a slight withdrawal.

Army

In the western sector, ROK 1st Division patrols ranged four miles north-eastward and dispersed small enemy groups. US 1st Cavalry Division patrols engaged several enemy groups, while other units maintained positions. No significant enemy activity was reported by the US 25th Division. The British 29th Brigade continued the security mission on the Kimpo Peninsula without incident. Along the central front, patrolling elements of the US 24th Division encountered stubborn resistance; patrols withdrew, placing artillery fire on enemy positions and calling for air support. No significant activity was reported by the ROK 2nd and 6th Divisions and the US 7th Division, as elements maintained positions and patrolled. US 1st Marine Division units patrolled to the Pukhan and Soyang Rivers without contact. Probing elements of the US 2nd Division reported strong resistance. The enemy repelled an attempted crossing of the Soyang River by ROK 5th Division patrols. A ROK 7th Division patrol that crossed the Soyang was forced to withdraw to the south bank. In the eastern sector, the ROK Capital Division reported no enemy contact as units adjusted positions. Elements of the ROK 11th Division were forced to withdraw in the face of a battalion-sized enemy attack. Other ROK I Corps troops maintained and adjusted positions and continued patrol operations.

Navy

Naval aircraft based on carriers off the east coast flew 170 sorties in the Songjin, Tanchon, Pokchong and Hoeyang areas, hitting enemy communications, supply centers and troop concentrations. Surface vessels under the direction of airspot placed destructive fire on highway junctions near Songjin. At Wonsan naval gun fire hit enemy communications and three areas of troop trenches; at Kamsong six enemy troop concentrations were hit. Although air activity on the west coast was hampered by bad weather, 43 air attacks were flown against enemy communications and supply lines in the Chinnampo, Chaeryong and Haeju areas. Surface vessels performed no off-shore fire missions.

37

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Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew a total of 894 sorties, of which 584 were combat, including close support sorties in all corps zones. Armed reconnaissance aircraft hit targets in 147 areas. Seventeen light bombers struck targets in the Sariwon area, while 43 night intruders hit targets in the Yangdok and other enemy rear areas. Medium bombers flew 20 effective sorties; seven bombers hit Pyong-ni airfield and five others hit various targets in surrounding areas. Other medium bombers, under ground radar control, hit enemy troop concentrations.

II. General Situation

Sociological

A North Korean propaganda broadcast, elaborating further on accusations that the US was using biological warfare in Korea, stated that an "extraordinary epidemic" involving over 3,500 cases of smallpox was in progress by April.

DKB-98

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SIC 9225

15 May 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

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Highlights

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UN units patrolled along the entire front against generally stubborn enemy resistance. Friendly troops held their ground in the western and central sectors, but were forced to withdraw in the east. Hostile activity was again noted in the Hwachon area, where troops and equipment were detected moving south.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, elements of the ROK 1st Division patrolled to a point five miles south-southeast of Munsan, dispersing one small enemy group and forcing another unit, estimated to be of company strength, to withdraw. One regiment of the US 1st Cavalry Division patrolled to a point one and one half miles north of Tokchong and succeeded in dispersing an enemy company. Patrols of the US 25th Division approximately three miles east-northeast of Uijongbu met very stubborn resistance from an enemy battalion.

In the US IX Corps zone, patrols of the US 24th and ROK 2nd Divisions failed to contact the enemy; however, the ROK 6th Division dispersed two enemy platoons. An undetermined number of hostile troops prevented troops of the US 7th Division from crossing the Pukhan River and offered stubborn resistance to Division patrols.

In the US X Corps zone, US 1st Marine Division patrols reached the Chunchon area, meeting only light opposition. A ROK 5th Division patrol based ten miles southwest of Inje was attacked by two enemy platoons, and ROK 7th Division patrols were prevented from crossing the Soyang River by enemy groups of company strength.

In the ROK III Corps zone, units of the ROK 3rd Division were forced to withdraw when opposed by two reinforced enemy companies four and one half miles northeast of Inje. Elements of the ROK Capital Division were attacked nine times and were forced to withdraw to new positions.

Navy

There were no air operations in the east owing to replenishing activity. In previously unreported flights, enemy losses were inflicted in several areas including Kapyong, Kosong, Wonsan, Tongyang and Yonghung. Surface vessels patrolling south from Chongjin scored hits on sampans, small boats

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junks. Harassing fire was directed against rail and road junctions, bridges, railroad yards and iron works in the vicinity of Chongjin. Off the west coast, surface vessels patrolled the approaches to Chinnampo, Inchon and the offshore islands with no significant activity reported. There were no air operations in the west owing to weather conditions.

Air

Land-based aircraft flew a total of 800 sorties, of which 478 were combat. Targets were attacked in over 100 areas, mainly in the enemy rear. Medium bombers flew 24 effective sorties, bombing the Sondok airfield, the Hamhung supply depot and other targets.

II. General Situation

Political

The ROK National Assembly reversed itself on 14 May and accepted the resignation of Vice President Lee. A new Vice President is scheduled to be elected on 16 May and reliable reports indicate that the Chief Justice of the ROK Supreme Court, a member of the assembly, and the chairman of the ROK Board of Audits are the leading candidates.

DKB-99

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SIC 9226

16 May 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

1. Military Situation

Highlights

Although contact was light and scattered, enemy patrols were larger and more aggressive, particularly in the central sector. Much enemy activity was noted in the east central sector near Inje. Bad weather hampered air operations and there were few air sightings.

Army

In the US I and IX Corps zones, UN units continued patrolling with light contact.

More aggressive enemy action was reported by some units of the US X Corps. While the US 1st Marine Division reported no contact, the US 2nd Division and the ROK 5th Division reported enemy probing attacks and patrols of up to battalion strength.

The ROK III Corps reported much enemy activity at Naepyeong (ten miles northeast of Chunchon) and at Inje. ROK 3rd Division units repulsed a company-size attack. The ROK I Corps reported light contact.

Navy

Owing to poor weather conditions, no air missions were flown in the east. Surface units patrolled from Chongjin to Wonsan and fired harassing missions on communications targets.

In the west, weather conditions delayed air operations and only 20 sorties were flown. Surface units continued patrolling.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 305 sorties including 148 combat, with 38 in close support. Bad weather hampered operations. No light bomber sorties were flown. Medium bombers flew 12 sorties, attacking Hamhung and Sariwon with unobserved results.

SECRET

39

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II. General Situation

Political

Kim Song-su, wealthy philanthropist, educator, newspaperman and sponsor of the opposition Democratic National Party, was elected Vice President of the Republic of Korea by the National Assembly on 15 May, receiving 78 out of the 151 votes cast.

DKB-100

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SIC 9227

17 May 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN patrols in the western sector encountered strong resistance. In the central sector, the enemy attacked heavily east of Chunchon. In the eastern sector, UN troops met increasing enemy pressure.

Army

In the western sector, ROK 1st Division elements maintained positions and patrolled against mounting hostile pressure. US 1st Cavalry Division units similarly maintained positions and patrolled; contact varied from light to moderate. US 25th Division units maintained positions and patrolled.

In the central sector, elements of the US 24th Division received a series of probing attacks and withdrew slightly while ROK 2nd Division units were forced to withdraw south of the Pukhan River. ROK 6th Division and US 7th Division patrols encountered light opposition. US 1st Marine Division patrols engaged small enemy groups, while other units maintained positions. US 2nd Division units contained repeated battalion-size attacks. ROK 5th Division units east of Chunchon withdrew in the face of heavy enemy pressure which achieved three penetrations. The ROK 7th Division withdrew about one mile.

In the eastern sector, the ROK 9th Division maintained positions, patrolled and reported no contact. Some units of the ROK 3rd Division were forced to displace slightly as the enemy launched repeated attacks, while other units contained an enemy penetration. Elements of the ROK Capital Division, after repulsing five enemy attacks, were forced to withdraw slightly. The ROK 1st Cavalry Regiment contained a heavy attack. Units of the ROK 11th Division repulsed several attacks.

Navy

Naval air operations in the east, delayed by rain and low ceilings, included 52 offensive sorties in the Hamhung, Pyonggang and Kosong areas against enemy troop concentrations and communications. Surface vessels

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delivered harassing fire on road and rail junctions, road intersections and troop positions. In the west, naval aircraft flew 43 sorties; operations consisted of air patrol, airspot and 20 sorties against troop-occupied villages in the Monggumport and Chinnampo areas.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 518 sorties, of which 236 were combat. Close support missions were flown in all combat zones. Armed reconnaissance aircraft flew 144 missions in 47 areas. Targets in the Haeju and adjacent areas were hit by 17 light bombers and night intruders struck targets in Haeju and other areas. Medium bombers flew 19 effective sorties. Hamhung and Sariwon were radar-bombed, while ground radar controlled aircraft hit troop concentrations at five points.

II. General Situation

Political

A 16 May North Korean propaganda broadcast goes to considerable length in an attempt to prove US forgery of two captured North Korean reports recently released to the UN documenting North Korean tactical plans for the invasion of South Korea on 25 June. (The extent and detail of the Communists' attempts to refute the documents would seem to indicate the effectiveness of their release for publication by the US.)

Sociological

According to a North Korean broadcast of 16 May, a group of Soviet physicians has entered North Korea "to stamp out smallpox in a short time."

DKB-101

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18 May 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

In the west and west-central sectors, UN units encountered enemy groups of up to battalion strength while generally maintaining positions. Attacks by hostile forces up to regimental strength made slight penetrations in the east-central sector before being contained. In the east, UN forces continued an orderly withdrawal to new positions, with the enemy maintaining close contact.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, UN units generally maintained positions and patrolled, encountering enemy groups of up to company size. Enemy patrols continued to move south toward friendly forward elements in the west and central portions of the corps zone. On the right flank, the Turkish Brigade restored penetrated positions.

US IX Corps units continued under pressure but generally maintained positions. Reconnaissance elements encountered strong enemy groups in the Chongpyong and Kapyong areas.

In the US X Corps zone, US 1st Marine Division elements repulsed two attacks by an estimated enemy regiment, while the US 2nd Division and the Netherlands and French Battalions reported contact with enemy groups of up to battalion strength. Slight enemy penetrations of ROK 7th Division lines were contained by reserve elements.

ROK III Corps units are withdrawing to new defensive positions under strong enemy pressure. In the ROK I Corps zone, the ROK Capital Division and 1st Cavalry Regiment contained several attacks by battalion-size enemy groups, while enemy attacks in the ROK 11th Division area forced a slight friendly withdrawal.

Navy

In the west, naval aircraft flew 52 sorties against varied enemy targets, while surface vessels continued patrol of island and coastal waters. In the east, Task Force 77 planes flew 239 sorties, including 26 close support missions in the ROK III and I Corps zones and offensive missions against enemy installations. Surface craft continued patrol of the coastline and bombardment of enemy coastal installations.

SECRET

41
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Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew a total of 1,096 sorties; including 689 combat and 282 transport. Close support was given UN ground forces in all corps zones. Medium bombers continued strikes against enemy targets in several areas, including Sariwon and Yogi-dong.

II. General Situation

Economic

Prime Minister Chang Myun states in a letter to Ambassador Muccio that one of the major contributing factors to the current inflationary situation is the won expenditures by UN forces in Korea. In April, for example, UN disbursements totaled 21.2 billion won, while receipts from sale of goods furnished by the UN command and by ECA amounted to only 12 billion won. Ambassador Muccio observes that it would appear unrealistic to expect that the Korean economy can furnish the local requirements of UN forces without the importation of large quantities of supplies for sale to the Korean people, thus offsetting the inflationary impact of UN disbursements. Muccio recommends that every effort be made to expedite the procurement of raw materials and consumer goods for sale in Korea and, additionally, that dollars be made available periodically for won sold to UN personnel.

DKB-102

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SIC 9229

19 May 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

An enemy break-through in the east central sector has penetrated to within 20 air miles of the key communication center of Wonju. Heavy enemy pressure continues on both sides of the break-through, with UN units heavily engaged southeast of Chunchon and the situation obscured farther east as withdrawing UN units abandoned large numbers of vehicles.

Army

US I Corps patrols encountered company to battalion size groups in the western sector. Artillery fire from two enemy 122 mm. and one 76 mm. battery fell on friendly units eight miles northeast of Seoul.

In the US IX Corps zone ROK units counterattacked a small enemy bridge-head south of the Pukhan River in the Chongpyong area; there was no significant activity elsewhere in the zone.

Late reports indicate a build-up of enemy forces in the central sector. US X Corps left flank units patrolled and adjusted positions. Heavy pressure continued to be exerted on the center, where US 2nd Division units are under strong attacks and a convoy encountering an enemy road block lost two tanks and 150 vehicles. The situation on the corps right flank is confused as an estimated two enemy divisions penetrated ROK units; at last report enemy elements had moved south to within 20 air miles of Wonju. The US 15th Regiment of the 3rd Division is moving into blocking positions in the Chongyang area 12 miles northeast of Hoengsong.

ROK III Corps units continued to withdraw under heavy enemy pressure. Friendly elements encountered an enemy road block six miles southeast of Hyon and abandoned a large number of vehicles. Farther east ROK I Corps units reported enemy pressure but continued an orderly withdrawal to positions below the 38th parallel.

Navy

UN naval aircraft flew 351 sorties in the Korean area. Carrier aircraft based off the east coast flew 298 sorties, of which 94 were attacks on enemy communication targets from the central sector of the front northward to Songjin. Surface craft continued patrol activity along the east

SECRET

42

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coast and bombarded the key centers at Wonsan, Chongjin and Songjin. Carrier aircraft based off the west coast flew 53 sorties during the period, 28 of which were in close support of friendly ground units. Surface craft bombarded enemy coastal defense positions opposite Chodo Island.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 1041 sorties, of which 664 were combat. Armed reconnaissance aircraft attacked targets in the enemy forward areas, while light bombers and night intruder aircraft attacked targets farther to the enemy rear. Medium bombers flew 26 effective sorties, 12 of which were ground-controlled attacks on troop concentrations in enemy forward areas.

II. General Situation

Economic

Ambassador Muccio, reporting on economic conditions in the ROK, observes that increases in price levels over June 1950 figures range from 4.1 times in the prosperous southwest to 6.5 times in overcrowded Pusan. The Ambassador further observes, however, that the ROK Government is beginning to make some progress in curbing deficit spending.

Political

The US release for publication of captured North Korean documents concerning Communist tactical plans for the invasion of South Korea is apparently viewed with considerable alarm by the Communist regime. In addition to recent broadcasts in Korea attempting to prove that the documents were US forgeries, the North Koreans have now apparently communicated with the UN in a similar attempt.

DKB-103

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SIC 104⁹²³⁰

21 May 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

US I and IX Corps forces gained up to 10,000 yards in the western sector, as enemy forces in the central sector appeared to be regrouping. An estimated 20,000 enemy troops at the point of the enemy penetration 15 to 20 miles northeast of Hoengsong launched moderate attacks against friendly units. No significant activity was reported in the east sector. An air battle between 28 F-86's and 70 MIG-15's occurred in the Sinuiju area; enemy losses were nine, friendly losses two.

Army

US I Corps units launched attacks and advanced up to 10,000 yards on the left flank. Attacking 1st Cavalry Division units approached Uijongbu against light to scattered resistance. Adjoining IX Corps units met greater resistance, but gained up to 6,000 yards. Enemy resistance in the center of the IX Corps front limited UN advances, but this resistance decreased as units continued to attack; the Corps' right flank elements fought out of an encirclement. US X Corps units adjusted positions with little contact, as enemy forces appeared to be regrouping. Fifteen miles east of Hongchon, enemy forces launched battalion to regiment size attacks on friendly units. In the eastern sector, enemy forces launched small attacks against ROK III Corps units four to seven miles northwest of Hajinbu. No significant activity was reported in the eastern sector as ROK I Corps units assembled in new defensive positions.

Navy

On the east coast, UN carrier-based aircraft flew 227 sorties, supporting ground units and attacking targets from Songjin to Hungnam. Surface units fired successfully on communications targets. Enemy shore batteries near Hungnam inflicted minor damage on one UN vessel.

On the west coast, UN naval forces flew 49 sorties against enemy supply line targets. Surface units continued patrolling and, with a small force of Royal Marine commandos, made a demonstration landing on Chodo, an island eight miles off the west coast near Chinnampo. The landing force withdrew after one day.

43

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew 1171 sorties, of which 739 were combat missions. Approximately 280 close support sorties were flown, with 114 of these in the US IX Corps sector. Medium bombers flew 27 effective sorties, of which two were surveillance and photo reconnaissance missions in North Korea. While on a fighter sweep in the Sinuiju area, 28 F-86's encountered an estimated 70 MIG-15's. Three MIG's were destroyed, one probably destroyed and five damaged, while three F-86's were damaged and two lost on landing.

DKB-104

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SIC 9231

22 May 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

In the left and left center UN units advanced against light to moderate resistance, while on the right of the UN line some ROK units fell back under strong enemy pressure. Poor weather hampered air operations.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, elements of the ROK 1st Division and the US 1st Cavalry Division made short gains against light resistance. The US 25th Division encountered moderate to heavy resistance in advancing two miles.

In the US IX Corps zone, US 24th Division elements encountered moderate resistance in a two mile advance. The ROK 2nd Division reported that the enemy was withdrawing as gains of up to three miles were made. US 7th Division elements reported scattered contact.

In the US X Corps zone, the US 1st Marine Division patrolled and repulsed a light enemy probing attack; US 2nd Division elements also repulsed a light enemy attack. The ROK 7th Division turned back a battalion-size attack. US 3rd Division elements made limited advances against light to moderate resistance.

ROK III Corps units retired up to four miles in the face of strong pressure from enemy attacks of up to regimental size.

In the ROK I Corps zone no significant enemy activity was reported as UN units adjusted their lines to the rear.

Navy

On the east coast, UN carrier aircraft flew 130 sorties despite the poor weather, with 50 sorties in close support and the remainder against enemy supply lines and other targets.

Surface units patrolled from Chongjin to Wonsan and successfully attacked railroad targets. An enemy shore battery near Wonsan scored a hit on the USS New Jersey, causing some casualties but no damage.

Owing to poor weather conditions there were no air operations on the west coast. Surface units patrolled, but fired no missions.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew 832 sorties, 476 were combat, including 129 in close support. Twenty-one medium bombers flew close support radar controlled missions with unreported results. One unidentified enemy aircraft fired a pass at a friendly light bomber near Sinanju, but caused no damage. Two hundred and two enemy vehicles were observed moving south.

II. General Situation

Political

According to news reports from Korea, the ROK National Assembly is again trying to pass a governmental reorganization bill. This bill, making the Prime Minister responsible to the Legislature rather than to the Executive, would virtually strip President Rhee of his far-reaching powers. Attaining the two-thirds majority necessary for passage of the disputed bill, attempted before with little success, will be a difficult proposition in view of the large block of Assembly votes controlled by Rhee.

Further attempts to evidence Communist solidarity in the Korean conflict are seen in the reported arrival in Korea of a group of Poles. Reportedly led by a high Polish Communist, the group will visit the battle front and will offer "the brotherly support and sympathy of the Polish people."

DKB-105

23 May 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Attacking US I, IX and X Corps elements encountered generally light enemy resistance. An estimated 1500 Chinese Communist troops were observed 12 miles southeast of Hajinbu. ROK I Corps units continued to withdraw.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, UN forces continued to attack against light enemy resistance. US 1st Cavalry Division elements registered gains of up to 2000 yards, while units of the US 25th Division made a general advance of approximately 4500 yards. In the US IX Corps zone, generally light resistance was encountered by advancing UN forces. Elements of the US 24th Division gained up to 2500 yards. ROK 2nd Division elements advanced to the south bank of the Pukhan River; one regiment crossed the river and established positions. Elements of the ROK 6th Division advanced to the south banks of the Pukhan and Hongchon Rivers, with no enemy contact reported. Units of the US 7th Division made several contacts with the enemy, forcing most of the enemy groups to disperse or withdraw. US X Corps units made generally light to no contact with the enemy as friendly units registered limited gains; however, the ROK 9th Division was reportedly dispersed on 21 May by an undetermined number of the enemy, and by 22 May had reassembled approximately 4,000 of its troops. The ROK III Corps reportedly continued preparations for inactivation. An estimated 1500 Chinese Communist troops were observed in the Corps zone, 12 miles southeast of Hajinbu. The enemy situation in the ROK I Corps zone was uncertain as ROK elements continued to withdraw.

Navy

Off the west coast, naval aircraft flew 44 sorties, principally in close support of the US IX Corps, while surface vessels continued to patrol the coastal waters. In the east, Task Force 77 launched 82 sorties, including 34 in close support of UN ground forces. Surface craft continued patrolling activities and placed restricting gunfire on enemy road and rail points. Communist shore batteries fired on several UN ships, with little damage reported.

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45
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Air

Land based UN aircraft flew a total of 1069 sorties, including 615 combat. Armed reconnaissance aircraft attacked enemy targets in 135 areas, while 22 medium bombers made radar-controlled night attacks against enemy troop concentrations.

II. General Situation

Political

US Ambassador Austin in New York reports that the UN has received the North Korean refutation of the US-released documents on North Korean aggression. A member of the UN secretariat noted that the North Korean refutation appeared on first glance to be a scientific analysis of the documents. He commented that he hoped the US would hit back by demonstrating the authenticity of the captured documents.

A South Korean press report states that the ROK Assembly voted overwhelmingly to release 40,000 "North Korean POW's." (It is believed that POW's referred to are South Koreans who were impressed by the Communists against their will.)

DKB-106

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24 May 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Attacking 8th Army forces in the western and central sector encountered small scattered groups as enemy forces appeared to be engaged in a general withdrawal. A similar enemy withdrawal pattern developed in the eastern sector as attacking friendly forces encountered light resistance.

Army

In the western sector, attacking US I Corps units encountered small enemy groups, which withdrew to the north. Corps elements on the left flank advanced up the east bank of the Imjin River to within three miles of Korangpo, the main enemy crossing point; in the center, positions were established several miles north of Uijongbu.

US IX Corps units advanced with light contact and established positions north of the Hongchon River.

In the central sector, US X Corps units scored moderate gains against light resistance along the front from Sabangu through Hangye. In the Pungnam area, attacking US 3rd Division elements advanced against light resistance and other 3rd Division elements seized an important pass on the enemy supply line northwest of Hajinbu. A ROK regiment recently in a security assignment in southwest Korea has been committed in the eastern sector and established blocking positions east of the Hajinbu-Pyongchang highway. On their right, a ROK division reassembled after earlier defeats has been committed against enemy elements which may have infiltrated south of the Hajinbu area.

Along the east coast, ROK I Corps units attacked northward against light resistance north of the Hajinbu-Kangnung highway.

Navy

UN naval aircraft operating from carriers in the Sea of Japan launched 225 sorties, including 40 close support missions. Among the other offensive missions flown were 146 sorties against communications and supply targets throughout northeast Korea. Surface craft maintained blockade and patrol of the east coast and harassed enemy communications at key points in the Songjin and Wonsan areas. Carrier aircraft off the west coast flew 52 sorties, with 16 in close support of the US I Corps and 20 attacking scattered targets in enemy areas south of Chinnampo.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew 1191 sorties, of which 658 were on combat missions. Armed reconnaissance aircraft attacked targets in 131 areas of North Korea and light bombers and night intruder aircraft attacked numerous other targets in areas northwest of the UN front. The Far East Air Force Bomber Command launched 14 medium bomber sorties, with two strikes against important railway bridges in northwest Korea and one two-plane strike against enemy troop concentrations in the eastern sector.

II. General Situation

Sociological

According to a press account, the ROK Ministry of Health on 22 May revealed a staggering death rate among those 400,000 South Korean men who were moved south last winter to prevent their being conscripted by the Communists. During April, over 13,000 died of hunger or disease, and an additional 200,000 were found to be extremely underfed. (At the time of the southward movement of these men, no ROK government agency would assume full responsibility for their maintenance. The resulting confusion and misery among the detainees were probably major--although unmentioned--factors in the recent ROK cabinet shake-up.)

DKB-107

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25 May 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

In the central sector advancing UN units met stubborn resistance of up to battalion strength, but in the western and eastern sectors the enemy offered only light resistance.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, elements of the US 1st Cavalry Division made short advances against scattered resistance while the ROK 1st Division improved its positions. US 25th Division elements also advanced against light to moderate resistance.

In the US IX Corps zone, the ROK 2nd Division repulsed two small enemy attacks while continuing its advance. US 24th Division and US 7th Division elements reported light resistance and small enemy counterattacks, which in one case caused a slight withdrawal by friendly forces. A motorized task force is preparing an advance to Chunchon.

In the US X Corps sector the US 1st Marine Division advanced against light opposition, but elements of the US 2nd Division encountered stubborn resistance from battalion-size groups. Air reconnaissance reported friendly elements in Inje, but this is not yet confirmed.

In the ROK I and III Corps zones there was only scattered contact as UN forces followed the retreating enemy.

Navy

On the east coast UN carrier aircraft flew 186 sorties, 32 of them in close support and 105 against targets from Songjin south. Surface units patrolled from Chingjin to Wonsan, firing at communications targets. There were minor enemy amphibious operations against UN-held islands near Wonsan, but these were repulsed. Forty-four sorties were flown by carrier aircraft on the west coast, including 16 in close support. Surface units patrolled without incident.

SECRET

47

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No. 009

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew a total of 1,118 sorties; of the 627 combat sorties included, 171 were in close support. Thirteen medium bomber sorties were flown, six against Pyongyang airfield; fair results were obtained. Other medium bombers flew ground controlled radar missions with unreported results. Other sorties were mostly armed reconnaissance. Of 2,029 vehicles sighted, 2,000 were moving south.

DKB-108

SECRET

SECRET

26 May 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I Military Situation

Highlights

The enemy continued to retire along the front behind a stubbornly resisting screen of groups up to battalion strength. Air observed much enemy defensive activity along a line running north-northeast from Kaesong.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, ROK 1st Division elements reported no contact during their advance, but elements of the US 1st Cavalry Division, while making limited advances, were engaged by enemy groups of company strength. US 25th Division units reported groups of up to battalion size offering stubborn resistance.

In the US IX Corps zone, ROK 2nd Division and US 24th Division units met light enemy resistance, while ROK 6th Division and US 7th Division troops forced the withdrawal of enemy battalion size groups and repulsed small counterattacks.

In the US X Corps zone, less resistance was met as the US 1st Marine Division and US 3rd Division advanced two and four miles respectively. However, the US 2nd Division advanced slowly against stubborn enemy groups.

The ROK I Corps reported scattered contact as short gains were made by UN troops.

Navy

On the east coast, Task Force 77 was replenishing so UN carrier aircraft flew only 79 sorties, including 24 close support and some armed reconnaissance missions. Surface units patrolled from Chingjin south to Wonsan firing successfully on communication targets. Small enemy amphibious operations against UN-held islands off Wonsan were again dispersed.

Due to replenishing and bad weather, no naval air sorties were flown on the west coast. Surface units patrolled, but reported no activity.

48

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No. 009

Air

UN aircraft flew 1166 sorties, including 625 combat and 252 in close support. In addition, there were 269 armed reconnaissance sorties against targets of opportunity.

Fourteen medium bomber missions were flown including five ground-controlled radar missions against enemy troop concentrations with unreported results.

A total of 216 vehicles were sighted, 35 of them moving south.

DSB-109

SECRET

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SIC 9236

28 May 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

49 THE C.I.A. HAS NO OBJECTION TO THE DECLASSIFICATION OF THIS DOCUMENT.

Highlights

No. 009

Enemy screening forces offered light to moderate resistance across the entire front as the UN attack continued. UN air and artillery continued to pound the clogged escape corridors on both flanks of the Hwachon Reservoir. Large amounts of enemy supplies and materiel were captured and over 3,000 prisoners were taken.

Army

In the western sector, no significant activity was reported in the ROK 1st Division Zone, as elements continued screening the south bank of the Imjin River. Platoon-sized contacts occurred in the US 1st Cavalry Division Zone, as left flank units patrolled to the Imjin River and right flank units gained over a mile. The Thai Battalion continued to advance and established a patrol base across the Imjin. US 25th Division elements advanced over a mile in the Changsu-myon area, while the 25th Canadian Brigade made gains on the right flank. Other US 25th Division elements continued the attack. In the central sector, the ROK 2nd Division reported no significant activity, as elements advanced over a mile in the Myong-ji-san area and the Division continued the attack. A series of attacks in the US 24th Division Zone resulted in a large number of enemy prisoners taken; the Division continued to advance. Enemy resistance in the US 7th Division Zone increased in the areas south and west of the Hwachon Reservoir, apparently in an attempt to keep the withdrawal route open. Large amounts of enemy materiel and ammunition were captured in the Chunchon area. Elements of the ROK 6th Division encountered undetermined numbers of the enemy as the Division continued to advance. In the US 1st Marine Division Zone, attacking elements made light contact while the 187th Airborne Regimental Combat Team captured Inje. The US 2nd Division with the French Battalion attached continued to attack, reporting only light contact. US 3rd Division elements reported light contact as the attack continued. The ROK 7th Division continued its security mission without incident. In the eastern sector, ROK units moved into positions, adjusted positions and patrolled without significant incident.

Navy

On the east coast, US Marine Corps aircraft flew seven sorties in support of the 1st Marine Division advance, while Task Force 77 reported no air operations due to weather. Surface vessels continued to patrol, placed

SECRET

interdictory fire on rail junctions at Songjin and Chuurajong and shelled radar contacts approaching Modo and the Hwangto Islands. Air operations on the west coast were cancelled due to fog, and vessels continued to patrol.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 600 sorties, of which 331 were combat. Sixty aircraft flew close support sorties, principally in the US X Corps sector, and 171 aircraft flew armed reconnaissance missions in 92 areas. Twenty night intruders struck 30 areas, while 18 medium-bombers hit Hamhung, and the Pyongyang airfield and, under the direction of radar, performed close-support missions.

II. General Situation

Political

According to US Ambassador Muccio in Pusan, a ROK Government spokesman has reiterated his government's position that no "cease-fire" agreement will be acceptable to the ROK unless it guarantees Korean unification.

DKB-110

SECRET

SECRET

SIC 9237

29 May 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

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Highlights

No. 009

The general move northward by hostile troops continued. UN troops on the west flank continued to advance against light to no opposition. In the west-central sector enemy units of battalion to company size strength were encountered and dispersed. In the east-central sector enemy resistance increased, and advancing UN units contained two small counterattacks. There was no significant enemy activity on the east flank.

Army

In the US I Corps Zone, activity was light. The ROK 1st Division, continuing its advance, reported no enemy contacts. The US 1st Cavalry Division and its attached Greek and Thai Battalions patrolled from their previous positions. The Greek and Thai units engaged the enemy and were under artillery and mortar fire. The US 25th Division advanced to a point one and one-half miles northeast of Yongpyong (several miles above the 38th Parallel) against light opposition.

In the US IX Corps Zone, ROK 2nd Division elements engaged an estimated enemy regiment approximately one to three miles northeast of Pan Am. Troops of the ROK 6th Division and the US 24th and 7th Divisions dispersed enemy units varying in strength from company to battalion size, and forced them to withdraw.

In the US X Corps Zone, the US 1st Marine Division encountered scattered enemy groups up to company strength. Two enemy counterattacks were contained successfully. The US 2nd Division engaged company to battalion strength enemy groups, but continued to advance. The ROK 35th regiment, now attached to the US 2nd Division, attacked to cut the Inje-Hyon road, but its progress has not been reported.

No significant enemy action was reported in the ROK I Corps Zone, as friendly units adjusted their positions and patrolled.

Navy

On the Korean west coast, 45 sorties were flown, including 16 in close support of the US X Corps. Buildings, gun positions, trucks and troop concentrations were destroyed near Onjong-ni, Chinnampo, Chunghwa, Hukkyo-ri,

SECRET

Hwangju and Ana. Surface vessels on patrol reported no contact with enemy vessels. On the Korean east coast, 87 sorties were flown in the vicinities of Songjin, Wonsan, Kojo, Ichon, Kumhwa and Kosong. Buildings, gun positions, rail cars and troops were destroyed and troops in the front line attacked. Surface vessels patrolling south of Chongjin scored hits on several junks and restricted enemy activity at rail-highway junctions near Songjin, Tapchon and Chuuronjang. At Wonsan, enemy use of seven rail-highway junctions was limited, while ten such junctions in the vicinity of Kansong were put under fire.

Air

UN aircraft flew 1,048 sorties, 656 of them combat. Of 171 close support missions, 111 were in the area of the US X Corps. Medium bombers flew 18 effective sorties. Targets included the airfield southeast of Pyongyang, a supply center at Kyomipo and an airfield at Yongyu.

DKB-111

30 May 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Hostile resistance stiffened on all fronts except along the east coast, where UN units advanced without significant opposition.

Army

In the US I Corps sector, stubborn resistance was encountered by both the ROK 1st and US 1st Cavalry Divisions. Patrols of the ROK 1st Division crossed the Imjin River approximately five miles northeast of Munsan and engaged enemy companies. US 1st Cavalry patrols encountered stiff opposition from several enemy units astride the Chongang-Yonchon axis. The US 25th Division encountered only light resistance as elements advanced to the Hantan River on the left flank and up to 12,000 yards on the right, where patrols reached a point five miles northwest of Panam.

In the US IX Corps sector, the ROK 2nd Division encountered strong resistance from several enemy battalions and regiments but continued to advance. The US 24th Division made no enemy contact but captured 220 prisoners without a fight. The US 7th Division found the enemy continuing to fight a stubborn defensive action in the area approximately two miles north, northeast and northwest of Hwachon. The ROK 6th Division advanced against light opposition.

In the US X Corps sector, the US 1st Marine Division repulsed an attack by an enemy regiment and dispersed other groups of varying size. The US 2nd Division adjusted positions and met only moderate opposition. The US 3rd Division is preparing to move back to the US I Corps sector. The US 187th Airborne Regiment advanced against strong resistance.

In the ROK I Corps sector, there was no significant enemy contact. Elements of the ROK Capital Division entered Kansong and other elements are on the way.

Navy

There were no air operations on the Korean west coast owing to fog conditions. Surface vessels on patrol observed no enemy boat or shore activity. On the east coast 199 sorties were flown in the Songjin, Hagaru-ri,

51

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SECRET

Hamhung, Kowon, Wonsan, Pyonggang, Hwachon and Inje areas. Artillery positions, buildings, railroad cars, supply dumps, tanks and trucks were destroyed and more than 400 troop casualties were inflicted. Surface vessels patrolling from Chongjin to Mukho damaged ten sampans, restricted enemy use of bridges near Songjin, and harassed two beach areas and three rail-highway junctions in the vicinity of Wonsan.

Air

624 combat sorties of a total of 1036 were flown by UN aircraft. 112 of these were close support missions, mainly in support of the US IX and X Corps. Medium bombers flew 17 effective sorties. Among their missions were a surveillance and photo reconnaissance of North and Central Korea.

II. General Situation

Economic

Ambassador Muccio, commenting on control of inflation in the Republic of Korea, reports that the ROK Government still is not willing to raise the counterpart rate (South Korean currency deposited to cover the cost of imported goods) from 4,000 won to 6,000 won to the dollar. Muccio states that agreement on a specific counterpart rate at a realistic level is of utmost urgency in controlling inflation in the ROK. President Rhee maintains, however, that the only effective curb for inflation is repayment to the ROK of the "UN Loan" (ROK currency advances to the UN for local expenditures).

Political

Radio Pyongyang, in a Korean broadcast, accuses the "American Imperialists" of "carrying out another scheme" against the North Korean Government by "sending spies and destructive elements into our Republic... to weaken the fighting ability of our people." (Radio Pyongyang's recognition of this subject is evidence of concern of the authorities over the weakened internal security situation in North Korea).

DKB-112

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SIC 9239

31 May 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Stiff resistance is halting UN advances at key points along all major routes into the enemy Chorwon-Kumhwa assembly and reinforcement complex. UN forces encountered sharp resistance in the Inje area also.

Army

In the western sector, patrols across the Imjin River on the US I Corps left flank made light contact. Enemy units up to regimental strength firmly denied friendly advances up the Seoul-Chorwon highway in the vicinity of Yonchon and up the Uijongbu-Kumhwa highway three to four miles southwest of Chipo. On the corps right flank friendly forces regrouped as US 3rd Division elements closed in the corps sector and prepared to resume the attack. Resistance in the US IX Corps sector was light except in the vicinity of Hwachon, where enemy forces up to battalion strength fought heavily to halt friendly advances. East of the Hwachon Reservoir, US 1st Marine Division units of the US X Corps advanced with light contact and prepared to attack the enemy toward Yanggu. US 2nd Division units encountered sharp resistance two miles northeast and seven miles south of Inje. Elsewhere in the east-central sector US X Corps units encountered small enemy groups. In the eastern sector ROK I Corps units advanced without significant enemy contact to positions west and north of Kansong. Other ROK I Corps units moved up in support of these forward elements.

Navy

UN carrier task forces operating in the Sea of Japan launched 99 sorties before weather closed in to prevent air operations. Included in the missions flown were 28 close-support sorties and 59 other sorties against targets in northeast Korea. Surface craft patrolled coastal waters and harassed hostile communications with particular attention to the Wonsan, Phongjin and Songjin areas continuing. Bombardment forces attacked targets north of advancing friendly troops in the Kansong area. Fog prevented air operations off the west coast and restricted surface activity.

Air

Other UN aircraft were limited to 252 sorties, of which 108 were combat missions. As a consequence of poor flying conditions, the Far East Air Force

52
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launched only 17 close support missions and one light bomber attack. Armed reconnaissance flights were restricted to 33, while 50 night intruder aircraft attacked targets in 87 enemy rear areas. A total of five medium bomber sorties were flown; two consisted of radar bombardments of Kyomipo and three of ground controlled attacks on troop concentrations in enemy forward areas. According to fragmentary reports, friendly F-86's escorting B-29's in the Sinanju area engaged an unknown number of MIG-15's, reportedly destroying one.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

DKB-113

SECRET

1 June 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

The enemy continued to resist the UN advance along key routes across the front and launched repeated counterattacks in the Inje area.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, ROK 1st Division patrols encountered enemy groups west and north of the Imjin River. US 1st Cavalry Division and attached troops reported capture of 600 rounds of artillery ammunition, but met stubborn resistance in some sectors. US 3rd Division elements crossed the Hantan River against stubborn resistance. US 25th Division units encountered light to moderate resistance in making limited advances.

In the US IX Corps zone, ROK 2nd Division elements in repulsing an enemy attack captured considerable enemy materiel including seven anti-aircraft guns. US 24th and 7th Infantry Divisions and the ROK 6th Division reported only light patrol contact.

In the US X Corps zone, US 1st Marine Division units encountered stubborn resistance, including much mortar and artillery fire. The enemy made his greatest efforts in the Inje area where one regiment of the ROK 5th Division was overrun and another forced to withdraw. The enemy launched repeated attacks against the US 187th Airborne Regiment northeast of Inje, but these were repulsed without loss of ground.

ROK I Corps units reported only light contact on the east coast.

Navy

In the east UN carrier aircraft flew 86 sorties, eight in close support and the rest against communication targets near Wonsan. Surface units patrolled from Songjin to Wonsan. In the west carrier aircraft flew 42 sorties against targets of opportunity in the Chinnampo area. Surface units continued patrolling.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 702 sorties, including 393 combat with 147 in close support. Medium bombers flew 23 sorties against communication targets with unreported results. In encounters with MIG-15's, one

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UN B-29 was shot down. Four MIG's were destroyed.

II. General Situation

Political

According to a Chinese Communist broadcast in the English language, the returning chief of a Chinese delegation to North Korea is quoted as saying that Communist forces needed "more planes, tanks, guns... to speed up the final victory of the war." Other items reportedly needed were nonperishable foods and all types of medicine.

DKB-114

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SECRET

SIC 9241

2 June 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces in the western sector generally maintained positions and patrolled northward, while in the central and eastern sectors the general UN advance continued. Except in the Yonchon, Hwachon and Yanggu areas, where stubborn enemy resistance was encountered, friendly elements met relatively light opposition.

Army

In the US I Corps zone increased enemy resistance was encountered by patrols of the ROK 1st Division north and west of the Imjin River. US 1st Cavalry Division patrols met stubborn resistance from well-entrenched enemy units in the Yonchon area. Elsewhere in the corps zone enemy contact was light, and UN units generally maintained positions.

All divisions of the US IX Corps continued to attack northward. ROK 2nd Division elements registered gains of up to 4,500 yards and US 24th Division elements gains of up to 3,500 yards against light resistance. US 7th Division units encountered continued stubborn enemy resistance in the area west of Hwachon as friendly forces made gains of up to 3,000 yards. No significant activity was reported from other IX Corps areas.

In the US X Corps zone, a US 1st Marine Division tank-infantry patrol advanced through Yanggu against light resistance, but several miles north-east of that town enemy groups of company to battalion size offered stubborn resistance to advancing friendly forces. Other X Corps units reported little enemy contact as friendly units adjusted positions and patrolled.

No significant enemy activity was reported in the ROK 1st Corps zone as friendly units continued to attack westward.

Navy

In the west, naval aircraft flew 48 sorties while surface vessels continued patrol of coastal waters. In the east, Task Force 77 planes flew 172 sorties, including close support of the ROK 7 Corps; surface craft continued patrol activities and harassing fire along the coast.

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Air

Land-based aircraft flew a total of 1,151 sorties, including 677 combat. Close support sorties were concentrated in the US X Corps zone. Medium bombers continued strikes against enemy railway and highway bridges and marshalling yards.

During the night of 1-2 June, air observers sighted 2,053 enemy vehicles, of which 906 were moving south.

II. General Situation

Political

Ambassador Muccio reports a sense of solid opposition throughout the ROK to recent articles and statements emanating from the US and the UN which back a "cease-fire" without unification. Muccio notes a definite and widespread reaction against such a settlement in the ROK Government, National Assembly, local press, and among the Embassy's private contacts.

DKB-115

SECRET

4 June 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

The enemy continued to fight a stubborn delaying action in the west, while resistance also stiffened in the center. In the east UN forces repulsed a hostile penetration.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, the US 1st Cavalry Division's forward movement was delayed by enemy forces of undetermined strength in the vicinity of Yonchon. Elements of the US 3rd Division also encountered stubborn resistance with an estimated enemy regiment repeatedly counterattacking two miles south of Sajong. Elsewhere in the corps zone, small advances were made.

In the US IX Corps zone, hostile resistance increased all along the front; however, the advance continued as enemy troops were eventually forced to withdraw in the area approximately five miles north of the Hwachon Dam.

In the US X Corps zone, advancing elements of the US 1st Marine Division encountered only light scattered resistance in the area three miles southwest and southeast of Chisong. On the other hand, the US 2nd Division, operating approximately six miles north-northeast of Inje, encountered stiff resistance from an estimated enemy battalion but succeeded in driving it northward. Patrols of the ROK 8th Division discovered 1,500 Chinese Communist dead and 700 dead horses one and one half miles southeast of Haepyong, approximately six miles below the 38th Parallel.

The Capital Division of the ROK I Corps had its positions penetrated by an enemy company five miles west of Chinbu, but succeeded in containing the penetration and restoring the former positions. Attempting to move forward, division elements encountered severe resistance. There was no other significant contact in this sector.

Navy

Only 26 sorties were flown along the Korean west coast, owing to rain and fog. Most of these were in close support of the US I Corps. Surface vessels patrolling the coastal waters from Yalu Gulf to Incheon reported no

55
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enemy activity. In the east, carrier-based planes flew 149 sorties, the majority of them offensive missions. Among the target areas were Songjin, Chwon, Kwon, Kumhwa and Ichen. By attacking enemy troops in close support missions, these aircraft aided friendly ground advances. Surface vessels patrolled from Chongjin to Mukho, destroying railroad bridges, gun emplacements and other targets.

Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew 992 sorties, 521 of them combat. The 158 close support missions were mainly in the US IX and X Corps areas. Medium bombers flew 26 effective sorties, destroying two railroad bridges, attacking the Sariwon marshalling yards, and conducting photograph reconnaissance of North Korea.

II. General Situation

Political

Reuters, Tokyo, claims that the ROK Deputy Defense Minister resigned on 9 June, admitting that he was "implicated" in recent government scandals. The term "implicated" was not explained.

Economic

Ambassador Muccio cables that 150-175,000 tons of ammonium sulphate is available through a Seattle firm at about 10 million dollars for delivery at Pusan during July. ROK farmers and the Ministry of Agriculture are gravely concerned over South Korea's fertilizer shortage and the above amount of ammonium sulphate would produce an additional crop yield which would contribute considerably to the economic and political stability of Korea. The Seattle firm is unwilling to accept the order until the foreign exchange is available, while present ROK plans do not call for the expenditure of such an amount of foreign exchange in view of the Bank of Korea's meager resources.

DKB-116

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SIC 9243

5 June 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I Military Situation

Highlights

In the west and west-central sectors, stubborn enemy resistance limited UN advances. In the east-central sector, moderate gains were made against decreasing enemy resistance, while in the east UN forces repulsed several enemy attacks.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, US 1st Cavalry Division elements repulsed a series of platoon to company strength enemy counterattacks and made limited advances. Strong enemy resistance was offered to US 3rd Division elements north of the Hantan River. In the US 25th Division area, an estimated enemy battalion resisted the advance of friendly forces by launching a series of counterattacks which were repulsed, while to the east enemy groups stubbornly resisted the advance of other friendly units.

In the US IX Corps zone, the enemy continued stubborn delaying tactics in the Nodong area and successfully resisted attempts by US 7th Division elements to dislodge them. Other enemy contact in the corps zone was limited largely to patrol clashes.

Against decreasing enemy resistance, US X Corps units made moderate advances. US 1st Marine Division elements encountered moderate resistance in their continued advance northward, while small, scattered enemy groups harassed advancing US 2nd Division elements.

In the ROK I Corps zone, hostile company to battalion strength attacks were repulsed west of Chinbu. An increasing use by the enemy of artillery and mortar fire was noted in the corps zone.

Navy

Unfavorable weather limited naval air activity in the west to 51 sorties and in the east to 200. Surface vessels in the west continued patrol of sea approaches to the coast from Clifford Islands to the Yalu Gulf, while in the east UN craft patrolled and directed harassing and interdictory fire on enemy shore installations, lines of communication, and troop areas.

56
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Air

UN land-based aircraft were similarly hampered by weather. A total of 724 sorties were flown, including 289 combat. Medium bombers radar-bombed the Yonghung supply center and the Chinnampo marshalling yards, with unreported results.

II. General Situation

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Economic

[REDACTED] reporting on economic conditions in North Korea in late April, states that the price average in Pyongyang has increased seven times over June 1950 levels. While ROK currency is banned from circulation, there is free exchange, at an unspecified rate, of North Korean and Chinese Communist currency.

DKB-117

SECRET

SIC 9244

6 June 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

The enemy defended the approaches to the Chorwon-Kumhwa-Pyongyang assembly and re-equipment triangle with increasing intensity. In the eastern sector strong enemy resistance continued to prevent a junction of UN forces on the Inje-Kansong highway.

Army

Enemy forces continued to react strongly against UN probing efforts across the Imjin River. US I Corps left flank units, however, established patrol bases across the river in the Munsan area. Friendly patrol efforts in the Korang Po area brought enemy attacks. Enemy forces delivered heavy mortar and artillery fire as well as a series of unsuccessful limited-size counterattacks on advancing forces in the Yonchon area. Farther to the east advance corps elements were within seven miles of Kumhwa.

US IX Corps patrols reported enemy regiments located in the hilly wooded area on the corps left flank. Light clashes with enemy forces of undetermined strength occurred in the Nojong area.

In the east-central sector, friendly patrols reported scattered enemy groups, possibly stragglers, southeast of the Hwachon Reservoir. US 1st Marine Division units and attached Korean Marines advanced, with only light enemy contact occurring eight miles northeast of Yanggu. Right flank US X Corps units encountered moderate to heavy resistance in the Hange-ri area, preventing juncture with ROK forces moving southwest from Kansong to the Inje area.

No significant activity was reported by the ROK I Corps in the eastern sector.

Navy

UN naval aircraft flew a total of 177 sorties, although weather limited close support operations. Carrier aircraft in the west flew 49 sorties, including 34 strikes against enemy rear areas. Off the east coast, carrier aircraft flew 128 sorties, of which 104 were offensive sorties against targets in enemy rear areas. Surface craft in the east delivered harassing fire on coastal supply arteries.

57

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew 887 sorties, of which 535 were combat missions. Armed reconnaissance aircraft attacked targets in 161 areas. Light bombers and night intruder aircraft also attacked enemy targets. Medium bombers flew 16 sorties. A radar-assisted bombardment of the Chinnampo marshalling yards by nine B-29's missed the target. Enemy troop concentrations in forward areas were hit by five aircraft utilizing ground-controlled radar assistance.

II. General Situation

Political

Ambassador Muccio, reporting on wartime conditions of organized labor in the ROK, has been advised by an official of the Korean Labor Union, the only legal organized labor entity in South Korea, that labor activities are strictly controlled. Strikes are impossible for the duration, since the mere hint of trouble makes management call on the police or military to suppress any attempt to redress grievances. The ineffectiveness of the Union is due not only to government suppression but also to the fact that labor chiefs fail to push labor's cause. Labor leaders such as Chon Chi Han, who is Chairman of the Union and a close friend of President Rhee, are interested primarily in employing the Union for political purposes. Further, within ten days of the war's outbreak a large percentage of the most prominent Union leaders were captured by the North Koreans.

DKB-118

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SIC 9245

7 June 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

58 THE C.I.A. HAS NO OBJECTION
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Highlights

No. 009

Enemy resistance was moderate but generally stubborn except in the east, where contacts were limited to patrol clashes. UN units attacked and advanced in the west and central sectors.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, elements of the ROK 1st Division crossed the Imjin River approximately three miles northwest of Munsan and forced several enemy groups to withdraw. Patrols of the US 1st Cavalry Division encountered enemy mines from three to six miles northwest of Yonchon, but also forced enemy withdrawals in this area. The Thai and Greek battalions, attached to the US 1st Cavalry Division, continued to attack northward. The US 3rd Division, despite mines and artillery fire in the area approximately eight miles south-southwest of Chorwon, continued to attack and forced enemy withdrawals. The US 25th Division advanced two or three miles against light resistance which included spordic artillery fire.

In the US IX Corps zone, the ROK 2nd and 6th and US 7th Divisions engaged enemy units of platoon to battalion size in the area north-northwest of Hwachon but were able to continue their northward attack. Elements of the 7th Division contained one enemy counterattack. The US 24th Division was placed in corps reserve.

The US 1st Marine Division in the US X Corps zone encountered the most stubborn resistance of the day from enemy units firmly entrenched in pill-boxes and bunkers three miles north of Yanggu. Elements of the division launched an attack after repulsing a counterattack. One unit of the ROK 5th Division, forced to withdraw after a force counterattack by an enemy battalion four miles north-northwest of Hange, later retook the lost ground. The US 2nd Division was placed in corps reserve. Other X Corps units patrolled.

Units of the ROK I Corps patrolled with no significant activity reported.

Navy

Carrier-based aircraft flew 32 offensive sorties along the Korean west coast in the vicinity of Hanchon and Chinnampo. A barge ferry, buildings and junks were destroyed. Surface vessels patrolling from Yalu Gulf to the Clifford

Islands fired on troop concentrations in the vicinity of Ullul. In the east 182 sorties were flown. Towns hit included Songjin, Tauchon, Hamhung and Changjon; bridges, buildings, railroad cars and a supply dump were among the targets destroyed. Surface vessels in patrol provided gunfire to restrict enemy movements at rail and highway junctions in the vicinity of Iisindong and Songjin and at a rail-highway bridge in the latter town. Approximately 200 trucks moving southward to a convoy area near Wonsan came under harassing fire which illuminated the area for air attack. Two gun positions at Kalma Gak were neutralized, and troop concentrations and emplacements southwest of Kosong and west of Kansong were bombarded.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 1,034 sorties; 597 of them combat missions. Close support sorties totalling 96 were evenly divided among the US I, IX and X Corps. Medium bombers flew 20 effective sorties; targets included Chinampo, Hamhung, Tongchon, and troop concentrations several miles behind the enemy front lines. A photo reconnaissance of North Korean targets was also undertaken.

Approximately 1,500 enemy vehicles were sighted moving southward.

II. General Situation

Political 25X1C

Recently received reports [REDACTED] reveal that as of late February the North Korean security apparatus -- although reestablished in towns and villages -- devoted the majority of its efforts to food collection for the Communist armies rather than to fulfilling its usual political and administrative functions. The extent of the breakdown of the control apparatus in North Korea is illustrated by the reported neglect of security personnel to check papers of individuals travelling on main highways. In connection with Communist political activities, several [REDACTED] sources have attested to the fact that the Chinese Communists in Korea have made no attempt to control political administration on a local level.

DKB-119

25X1C

Final
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SIC 9246

8 June 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

On the west flank of the UN line, no significant enemy activity was reported. In the west-central and east-central sectors, however, the enemy continued to offer stubborn resistance to advancing UN units. On the east flank, scattered enemy groups were engaged by friendly forces.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, ROK 1st Division and 29th British Brigade patrols made little contact with the enemy. The enemy offered stubborn resistance which limited the advance of US 1st Cavalry and US 3rd Division units attacking toward Chorwon. Only light enemy contact was made by elements of the US 25th Division.

US IX Corps units encountered generally stubborn enemy resistance. ROK 2nd, US 7th and ROK 6th Division units continued to attack northward and made moderate advances; several enemy groups of company to battalion strength launched unsuccessful attacks against UN positions in these sectors and were driven to the north. The US 24th Division reported no enemy contact.

In the US X Corps zone, the ROK 7th Division met only light enemy resistance. US 1st Marine division elements made limited advances against stubborn resistance offered by well dug-in enemy troops. Enemy resistance stiffened in the Imdang and Sohwa areas. The ROK 5th Division received a moderate counterattack which was repulsed.

In the ROK I Corps zone, the ROK Capital Division reported light to moderate resistance from platoon-size enemy groups.

Navy

In the west, UN naval aircraft flew 45 sorties, while surface vessels continued patrol of coastal waters. In the east, air activity was cancelled during replenishing operations. Surface craft patrolled and directed restricting and harassing fire on enemy shore installations and lines of communication.

59

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Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew a total of 1,001 effective sorties, including 585 combat. Close support was given UN ground forces in all corps zones. Medium bombers flew radar-controlled night close support missions on the night of 6-7 June with results as yet unreported; all medium bombers today were again scheduled for similar missions.

II. General Situation

Political

The French Press Agency reports that the ROK Government as of 8 June was busy selecting administrative personnel to be assigned to North Korea as UN forces continue their slow advance. A total of 1,200 administrative personnel and 30,000 new policemen are being sought for the six provinces of North Korea.

Economic

A 5 June Radio Pyongyang broadcast claims "a great victory" on the spring "sowing front," a victory which will contribute greatly to victory on the fighting front. Farmers throughout the country have achieved this through "patriotism and ingenuity" and by overcoming numerous handicaps such as lack of fertilizer, inferior seeds, shortage of labor and farm tools, and enemy bombing and destruction. Constant propaganda emphasis on North Korean agricultural production is indicative both of the handicaps under which North Korean agriculture is laboring this year and of the necessity of good harvests in 1951 for the Communist war effort.

DKB - 120

SECRET

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SIC 9247

9 June 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

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Highlights

No. 009

Enemy delaying action continued against advancing UN forces, with increased intensity in the eastern sector.

Army

In the western sector, patrols on the US I Corps left flank encountered company size groups west of the Imjin River. An enemy regiment in the area about six miles southwest of Chorwon offered stubborn resistance. In the vicinity of Kumhak Mountain an enemy battalion forced friendly elements to make a slight withdrawal, but these units have resumed the attack on the mountain. On the corps right flank south of Kumhwa no enemy contact was reported as US 25th Division and Turkish troops made moderate gains on a broad front.

Enemy forces of company to regiment size stubbornly defended the south-eastern approaches to Kumhwa in the Nodong area against advancing US IX Corps units. On the corps right flank an estimated enemy regiment launched a series of counterattacks against friendly elements north of the Hwachon Reservoir.

In the US X Corps zone, enemy groups of up to regiment strength tenaciously defended approaches to Omi and Imdong. Enemy counterattacks hit X Corps elements eight miles north of Imje. Heavy resistance continued against units attacking the approaches to Sohwa from the south.

ROK I Corps units in the eastern sector also met heavy resistance.

Navy

UN naval aircraft flew a total of 263 sorties, of which 31 were close support missions. Aircraft flying from carriers off the Korean west coast flew 45 sorties, 30 of which attacked Chinnampo and Sogwanni. Aircraft operating from carriers off the east coast flew 187 sorties. Surface craft patrolled the east coast, attacking enemy lines of communication, with particular attention directed against highway and railway bridges in the Songjin area.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew a total of 776 sorties, of which 322 were combat missions. Close support missions totalled 102. Armed reconnaissance planes attacked targets in 51 areas. Of 15 medium bomber sorties, 13 attacked troop concentrations in enemy forward areas with ground controlled radar assistance.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

DKB - 121

SECRET

SECRET

SIC 8248

11 June 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Contact with the enemy in the extreme western and eastern sectors of the UN front was limited to generally light patrol action, but in the west-central and east-central sectors the enemy continued to offer resistance to advancing friendly elements.

Army

Generally light enemy contact was reported in the US I Corps zone as UN forces established positions just south of Chorwon. Patrols of the US 1st Cavalry Division made numerous contacts as they attempted to probe north of the Sibyon-Yongchon road and west of the Chorwon-Yongchon road. ROK elements in the US 3rd Division area drove several enemy battalions to the north.

In the US IX Corps zone, advancing elements of the ROK 2nd Division dispersed several enemy companies, while in the US 7th Division area attacking friendly elements failed to dislodge several enemy groups in platoon to company strength. ROK 6th Division units, registering slight gains, forced enemy groups in company to battalion strength to withdraw.

In the US X Corps zone, elements of the ROK 7th Division made moderate gains against little opposition; several rounds of 57 mm recoilless rifle fire were received by one regiment. US 1st Marine Division units encountered heavy resistance from company to battalion strength enemy units, while ROK 5th Division units reported contact with several enemy battalions. The enemy continued to defend stubbornly the approaches to Imdang and Sohwa.

No significant enemy action was reported in the ROK I Corps zone.

Navy

In the west, carrier aircraft flew 45 sorties in the Chinnampo-Chaeryong area, while surface vessels continued patrol of coastal waters. In the east, poor weather and replenishing operations limited naval air activity to 12 offensive sorties; surface vessels continued patrol activities and harassing fire against enemy lines of communication and troop concentrations.

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Air

I and-based UN aircraft flew 941 effective missions, including 522 combat, of which 84 were close support sorties in all US corps zones. Medium bombers radar-bombed Sariwon and Hamhung, with results unreported.

II. General Situation

Economic

Ambassador Muccio reports that the ROK Prime Minister and Minister of Finance have finally obtained President Rhee's reluctant approval for a more realistic counterpart fund rate of 6,000 won to one dollar (old rate 2,000 to one). There are strong feelings in both ROK Government and private circles that the increase in the counterpart rate and the nonpayment of won advances to UN forces are factors which will lead to further inflation. The Ambassador reports the Minister of Finance had been criticized severely for his vigorous tax collection program, and that the higher rate charged for imported aid goods is extremely unpopular with powerful groups. Muccio considers it essential that the strongest possible support be given to those few officials who appear to recognize the validity of US recommendations; Muccio suggests such measures as the partial dollar settlement of won sales to UN personnel and the application of the ECA counterpart fund balance on the government overdraft.

DKB - 122

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SIC 9245

12 June 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN units patrolling north of Chorwon reported no enemy contact, while troops entering Kumhwa encountered only light opposition. In the east-central sector, stubbornly resisting enemy groups restricted UN advances in the area south of Sohwa. UN forces in the eastern sector encountered strong enemy groups northwest of Sinpyong.

Army

ROK 1st Division elements in the western sector maintained positions and made scattered patrol-contact with the enemy. All US 1st Cavalry Division elements and attached units maintained positions.

In the west-central sector reconnaissance elements of the US 3rd Division established a base in Chorwon and patrolled to the north without contact. Two enemy probing attacks were repulsed by US 25th Division elements as the UN attack continued northeast of Chorwon. A friendly tank-infantry task force advanced to Kumhwa against light opposition.

In the east-central sector, ROK 2nd Division and US 7th Division units advanced in the Taesong area east of Chorwon. ROK 6th Division elements attacked north of Kwachon-myon; US 24th Division elements maintained positions. Elements of the ROK 7th Division and the US 1st Marine Division continued to attack north, and the Korean Marines advanced in the Imdong-ni area. Patrols from the ROK 5th Division reported stubborn resistance from enemy troops south of Sohwa.

In the eastern sector, ROK Capital Division elements engaged enemy groups up to battalion size, while ROK 11th and 3rd Division elements maintained positions and patrolled.

Navy

Carrier-based aircraft off the east coast, although still hampered by weather, flew 121 sorties, including 58 offensive missions in the Yonpo, Yonghung and Kosong areas. Aircraft destroyed bridges, factory buildings and

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supply dumps, and attacked five troop concentrations. UN surface vessels continued patrol and placed restrictive fire on enemy communications. Aircraft based on carriers in the Yellow Sea flew 46 sorties in the Sariwon and Chinnampo areas, hitting enemy lines of supply and communication. Surface vessels continued to patrol.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew a total of 808 sorties, including 312 combat missions. Close support sorties were flown by 47 aircraft in all corps zones, while armed reconnaissance planes hit targets in 128 areas. Light bombers attacked targets in 13 areas, and 61 night intruders hit enemy supply dumps, troop concentrations and communications in 81 areas. Medium bombers flew 15 effective sorties. Hamhung was radar-bombed by 10 aircraft, with unobserved results; other aircraft shoran-bombed highway bridges and enemy communications.

II. General Situation

25X1C

Political - Military

[REDACTED] In answer to a late April North Korean request for supplies to re-equip North Korean troops, the "Soviet Military Committee" replied in mid-May that materiel was being and would be sent to the Chinese Communists, who were to supply "troop reinforcements and materiel for the North Koreans." At the same time, the North Korean Government, under Soviet pressure, agreed that the appointment of ranking North Korean commanders and the disposition of North Korean forces would be made only with the concurrence of the Chinese Communists. (If this report is correct, a great deal is explained regarding the chain of command among the North Koreans, Chinese Communists, and the Soviets.)

Various news sources state that the ROK Foreign Minister, in an effort to quiet public unrest over cease-fire rumors, has announced the receipt of an assurance from the US Department of State that reported UN negotiations for a cease-fire at the 38th Parallel are entirely groundless.

DKB - 123

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SIC 9250

13 June 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Action across the front was generally limited to patrol clashes. Preliminary reports indicate that the enemy abandoned a considerable quantity of supplies and materiel in moving north. Much activity was noted in the enemy rear areas approximately twenty miles north of the present front lines.

Army

There was only light activity in the US I Corps zone as ROK 1st Division and US 1st Cavalry Division patrols engaged small enemy groups. The US 3rd and 25th Divisions both dispatched tank-infantry task forces with the mission of reaching Pyongyang, third point of the "iron triangle." At latest report they were about seven miles southwest and southeast of the city and had met only scattered resistance.

Only patrol clashes occurred in the US IX Corps zone, with no significant advances by friendly forces.

In the US X Corps zone, the US 1st Marine Division repulsed two small counterattacks in the area approximately seven miles southwest of Chorwon. The ROK 5th Division continued to attack northward.

The ROK Capital Division repulsed enemy probing attacks in the eastern sector, while ROK 11th Division patrols made several minor enemy contacts.

Among the supplies and materiel which were recently abandoned by the enemy and recovered by UN units were: (1) 200 rounds of 81 and 82 mm. mortar ammunition discovered four and one-half miles north-northwest of Yonchon, (2) 180 pounds of TNT, 750 anti-tank mines, 260 rounds of 120 mm. mortar ammunition and hand grenades, and a medical dump including a complete hospital, all captured south of Chorwon, (3) 400 rounds of mortar ammunition of an unreported caliber and 150 rounds of 105 mm. artillery ammunition destroyed four and one-half miles northwest of Kumhwa.

Navy

There were no air operations along the west coast. Surface vessels patrolling between the Clifford Islands and Yalu Gulf dispersed enemy troops

63

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east of Changsan-got. These troops were firing on ROK naval patrol craft with machine guns. Carrier-based aircraft in the east flew 92 sorties in the vicinities of Kowon, Wonsan, Namsanyong, Kosong, and Pyonggang. These aircraft destroyed an ammunition dump, a bridge, numerous buildings, gun positions, railroad cars, and vehicles. Surface vessels patrolling between Chongjin and Mukho damaged two sampans and harassed a railroad bridge at Tapchon (dispersing an enemy repair crew) as well as rail-highway junctions, highway bridges, villages, gun emplacements and troop concentrations in the Chongjin, Songjin and Wonsan areas.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 545 combat sorties out of a total of 975. Over half of the 107 close support missions were in the US X Corps zone. Among the targets of the 15 effective sorties flown by medium bombers were the airfield southeast of Sariwon, the marshalling yards at Sariwon, the port of Hamhung, a highway bridge and troop concentrations. Air observations indicate considerable enemy activity in the central rear areas south of a line running between Ichon and Changdo.

II. General Situation.

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

DEB - 124

14 June 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN patrols in the western sector made light contact with small enemy groups, while in the central sector UN forces encountered strongly resisting battalion-size groups. Action in the eastern sector was limited to patrols.

Army

In the western sector, patrolling units from the ROK 1st Division encountered and engaged a platoon-size group in the Panbu-ri area. The 29th British Brigade patrolled from positions. US 1st Cavalry Division patrols made contact with an enemy group in the Kowang-san area. Units of the US 3rd Division maintained positions and patrolled. A UN task force linked up with elements of the US 25th Division at Pyonggang. Units of the US 25th Division maintained positions and patrolled, making light contact with several enemy groups. The Turkish Brigade engaged in a bitter fight with an estimated enemy battalion six miles northwest of Chorwon.

In the central sector, the ROK 2nd Division continued to attack six miles east of Kumhwa. The ROK 6th Division reported no contact, while ROK 7th Division elements advanced in the Pangsang-myon area. The US 1st Marine Division continued to attack while the Korean Marine Regiment maintained positions. In the ROK 5th Division area, an enemy counterattack forced a slight withdrawal near Sohwa. Other central sector forces maintained positions.

In the eastern sector, ROK Capital Division elements engaged company and battalion-size groups north of Wonsan. Elements of the ROK 11th Division engaged several enemy battalions. Units of the ROK 3rd Division maintained positions and patrolled.

Navy

Naval aircraft based on carriers off the east coast flew 202 sorties, including 37 close support missions and 72 other offensive strikes in the vicinities of Pungsong, Wonsan and Sohwa. Aircraft struck enemy troop concentrations, gun emplacements and communications. Surface vessels placed harassing fire on communications targets in the Tapchon and Songjin areas and supply dumps at Wonsan. Aircraft in the west made no flights, but surface vessels delivered fire on several troop concentrations.

64
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Air

Other UN aircraft flew a total of 1,023 sorties; the 626 combat missions included 90 close support missions in all corps zones. Armed reconnaissance aircraft hit targets in 156 areas. Three areas were attacked by 13 light bombers; 53 night intruders hit targets in 90 areas. Medium bombers flew 23 effective sorties. The Hamhung supply center was radar-bombed by nine aircraft, and the supply dump at Chinnampo was struck by eight B-29's. Air observers reported a total of 900 vehicles sighted, of which 495 were moving south.

II. General Situation

Economic

The ROK Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, in answer to questions from the National Assembly, stated that 126,000 tons of fertilizer will be imported and that shipments will arrive soon. He also estimated that there has been a decline of 37 percent in the production of summer grains.

Political

Ambassador Muccio reports that the National Rally held on 10 June in Pusan to demonstrate against a cease-fire (at the 38th Parallel) was unenthusiastically attended by perhaps 10,000 people instead of the "tens of thousands" reported in the South Korean press. According to the Ambassador, the entire rally appeared to have been government-inspired.

DKB-125

SECRET

15 June 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

The principal hostile activity centered about Kumhwa, where enemy forces offered stubborn resistance to deny UN forces the road net northwest and northeast of the town. Elsewhere along the UN front enemy activity was limited to light delaying contact.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, the ROK 1st Division engaged small enemy groups in patrol clashes. The 29th British Brigade patrolled 2,000 yards from position without any contact with the enemy. The Belgian Battalion crossed the Imjin River to establish an operational line of resistance. Patrols from the US 1st Cavalry Division encountered a road block, a minefield, and scattered enemy groups. Units of the US 3rd Division and the ROK 9th Division in Chorwon were evacuating refugees, while the Turkish Brigade maintained positions east of Chorwon.

In the US IX Corps zone, the US 7th and the ROK 2nd Divisions dispersed enemy attacks near Kumhwa, where the heaviest resistance was met. Farther east the ROK 6th Division patrolled without contact, while US 24th Division units maintained positions.

In the US X Corps zone, the ROK 7th Division met only scattered enemy groups, but the US 1st Marine Division east of Songhyon encountered a minefield and small enemy groups. Units of the ROK 5th Division maintained positions.

The ROK Capital Division in the ROK I Corps zone met small enemy groups that withdrew after contact. Elements of the ROK 11th Division reported enemy forces of battalion to regimental size contacted by patrols, but the ROK units maintained positions and directed UN naval gunfire from offshore against the enemy forces. The ROK 3rd Division patrolled.

The Far East Command, in discussing enemy capabilities, stated that the successful patrols to Pyongyang and back without contact cannot be considered as conclusive evidence that the enemy has abandoned the area; a strong possibility exists that the enemy is attempting to draw the UN forces

65

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into a trap. The Command further stated that the 19th CCF Army Group, still disposed along the west-central sector, could be a screening force for fresh units approaching the front.

Navy

Naval aircraft from carriers off the east coast flew 29 close support missions for the US 1st Marine Division, while other naval aircraft flew 63 sorties in close support and in attacks on railway bridges and tunnels. Surface vessels bombarded various targets along the coast, striking particularly at Wonsan. One UN vessel was hit by a 3" shore battery off Songjin and proceeded to Sasebo with four dead and four wounded as another UN vessel silenced the shore battery. Minesweepers swept 41 old mines off Wonsan.

Bad weather off the west coast hampered air operations, but 28 sorties were flown against targets in the Haeju-Chinnampo area. Surface vessels patrolled and bombarded enemy troops and machine gun positions along the coast.

Air

Of 818 sorties flown by other UN aircraft, 474 were combat missions, including close support operations in all corps zones. Armed reconnaissance planes attacked in 134 areas and night intruder aircraft struck at targets in 86 areas. One medium bomber shoran-bombed Sariwon, while another attacked targets in several areas.

One enemy aircraft dropped four bombs on the Suwon airfield, while another enemy aircraft dropped four bombs a few miles south of Seoul. There was no report of casualties or damage from either attack.

II. General Situation

Political

After a renewed investigation, President Rhee has ordered the arrest of nine officers of the Korean National Defense Corps on embezzlement charges. The new investigation was ordered when political opponents in the National Assembly claimed that the total embezzled funds were actually greater than was first made known. It is now estimated that the funds embezzled totalled 24,000,000,000 won (present rate is 6,000 won to one dollar). Officers of the National Defense Corps are generally considered responsible for the deaths, due to diet deficiencies, of a great many conscriptees in Defense Corps training camps. (Subsequent to the breaking of the scandal, the Defense Corps was disbanded and the conscriptee camps were made a responsibility of the ROK Army.)

DKB - 126

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SIC 9253

16 June 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

In the western sector activity was confined to light patrol contact. In the Kumhwa-Sungam area of the east-central sector, enemy groups up to battalion strength obstructed the UN advance. Enemy units of undetermined strength delayed advancing UN troops in the eastern sector.

Army

UN forces in the US I Corps zone maintained positions and made light patrol contact with the enemy. Patrols of the ROK 1st Division engaged enemy platoons in the Chindong-myon area, while the 29th British Brigade and the Belgian Battalion reported no enemy contact. Elements of the US 1st Cavalry Division, patrolling north of positions, made numerous contacts and directed artillery fire on enemy positions in the Chung-myon area. Other division units established patrol bases north of positions. The US 3rd Division, with the ROK 9th Division and the Philippine Battalion attached, maintained positions as elements of the US 25th Division repulsed an enemy probing attack four miles west of Kumhwa.

In the US IX Corps zone, advancing units of the ROK 2nd Division drove two enemy companies from positions seven miles east of Kumhwa. A US 7th Division tank patrol engaged an enemy platoon in the Hudong-ni area. Other IX Corps units maintained positions and reported no contact.

In the US X Corps zone, ROK 7th Division units made light patrol contact and maintained positions, while US 1st Marine Division patrols made several contacts with enemy groups up to battalion size. Elements of the ROK 5th Division attacked to a point four miles north of Sohwa; other division units maintained positions.

In the ROK I Corps zone, the ROK Capital Division made several contacts with platoon-sized enemy groups in the Sohwa-myon area, while the attacking ROK Cavalry regiment advanced north of Won-bong. Other ROK forces in the zone maintained and adjusted positions and patrolled.

Navy

Naval aircraft based on carriers off the east coast flew 120 sorties, including 19 close support sorties and 39 other offensive sorties in the

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66

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vicinities of Songjin, Tanchon and Sohwa. Aircraft strikes were directed on gun positions, enemy buildings, communication lines and troop concentrations. Surface vessels patrolled and delivered harassing fire on gun positions and rail and highway junctions at Songjin and Wonsan. Aircraft in the west flew 20 sorties, including 12 offensive strikes in the vicinity of Hungsu and Pyongsan. Surface vessels continued to patrol.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 660 sorties, of which 240 were combat. Close support missions in all corps zones were flown by 65 aircraft, while 119 armed reconnaissance craft made 39 strikes in the far north. Light bombers attacked targets in three areas and 28 night intruders attacked in 26 areas.

II. General Situation

The French Press Agency reported from Tokyo that Lt. General Il-kwan has resigned as Supreme Commander of the ROK Army, Navy, and Air Force, and as the Army Chief of Staff. No official reason was given, but the Vice Defense Minister commented that General Chung may go to the US for study. The 36 year old Chung, a former Captain in the Japanese Army, became Supreme Commander last July.

DKB-127

SECRET

18 June 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Along the entire front enemy action was limited to clashes with aggressive UN patrols. Over the Sinuiju area four MIG-15's were destroyed by UN F-86's.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, vigorous UN patrols were engaged by enemy groups of up to company strength. Other UN forces continued regrouping.

In the US IX and X Corps zones, similar action was reported. In the US 7th Division sector, two friendly tanks on patrol were disabled by heavy enemy bazooka fire.

In the ROK I Corps zone, there were only minor patrol contacts.

Navy

In the east, UN carrier aircraft flew 208 sorties, including 46 in close support. In addition, ground targets were attacked from Songjin to Wonsan. Surface units fired on communication targets along the coast. In the west, carrier aircraft flew 36 sorties against targets of opportunity.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 939 sorties including 562 combat, with 58 in close support. Medium bombers flew 33 sorties against various targets, including an attack on Pyongyang airfield with fair results. An unreported number of F-86's and MIG-15's engaged in combat over the Sinuiju area. The UN claims are four MIG's destroyed, one probably destroyed and two damaged.

II. General Situation

Political

Radio Pyongyang indicated on 15 June that the Communist regime in North Korea has decided to employ another standard Communist propaganda technique when it announced that Premier Kim Il-sung had decided "to grant the request" of American and British prisoners of war for permission to organize a Prisoner of War Committee in Defense of Peace in Korea. This committee will work with World Peace Partizans.

67
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Central News, speculating on the "resignation" of General Chung Il-kwan, reports from Pusan that Defense Minister Lee Ki-pung has denied that the General has submitted his resignation. Apparently the General is coming to the US, however, and rumors in Pusan regarding the reason for his trip vary from a plea for arms to a graceful way of easing him out of office.

Radio Pyongyang announced on 17 June that the North Korean Cabinet has decided to conduct a one billion won lottery in order to secure funds for the purchase of arms, airplanes, tanks and warships. Seventy percent of the proceeds will go for the purchase of arms and thirty percent for "expenses."

DKB-128

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SIC 9255

19 June 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

The enemy reacted strongly to UN aggressive patrols along the entire front. The greatest concentration of tank traps appeared to be in the vicinity of Kumsong, and the greatest concentration of enemy troops appeared to be near Kumhwa.

Army

Units in the US I Corps zone patrolled and maintained positions, meeting enemy groups which were engaged in patrol clashes in the west-central sector.

In the US IX Corps zone, the ROK 2nd Division was attacked twice by enemy forces, with results unreported, in the Kumhwa area, where an estimated 2000 enemy troops were observed, some 500 moving south and some 800 digging in. The ROK 6th Division, farther to the east, engaged the enemy in patrol clashes.

The ROK 7th and the ROK 5th Divisions in the US X Corps zone patrolled generally, meeting several enemy groups which withdrew after minor contact. Other corps units patrolled and maintained positions.

In the ROK I Corps zone, UN units also patrolled and maintained positions, with no significant contact reported.

Enemy reinforcement and resupply activities are apparently continuing. The enemy has had time since launching the last offensive over a month ago to displace fresh units in the immediate rear of the present front line. Small enemy groups have been observed moving south towards the line in the rear of all sectors. Prisoners of war refer to plans and preparations for a renewal of the offensive in the last week of June; some refer to a continuation of the 3rd impulse of the 5th phase; others refer to the opening of the 6th phase offensive; and still others refer to an anniversary offensive. The Far East Command comments, however, that such a deadline would undoubtedly be difficult for the enemy to meet.

Navy

Naval and Marine aircraft in the east flew a total of 233 sorties, with the Marine planes providing close support for the US 1st Marine Division.

68

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and the carrier planes attacking various targets in the vicinities of Songjin, Tanchon, Hamhung, and Wonsan. Surface vessels bombarded numerous targets along the coast. A shore battery in the Wonsan area scored several hits on a UN vessel, causing only minor damage; the battery was silenced by naval gunfire. Minesweeping continued off Wonsan.

In the west, aircraft flew 28 sorties against targets near Chunghwa, Chinnampo, and Chaeryong. Surface vessels patrolled with no enemy contacts.

Air

Other UN aircraft provided 123 close support missions in all zones and flew 431 other combat missions in a total of 965 sorties. Armed reconnaissance planes attacked 135 areas, while night intruder aircraft attacked in 110 areas. Medium bombers flew ten sorties against the airfield at Sunan, while nine medium bombers attacked the marshalling yards at Kowon.

Air observers reported sighting 875 vehicles, of which 365 were moving south. Tank traps were observed along the western and west-central sectors, with the greatest concentration near Kumsong.

II. General Situation

Economic

Radio Pyongyang has announced the promulgation of a Cabinet Order which encourages the exploitation of natural resources and the invention of substitutes for imported goods by the citizens of North Korea. Individuals who contribute to this program in the fields of transport, foodstuffs, chemicals, textiles, hardware and electric equipment become eligible for prizes ranging from 5000 to 400,000 won.

DKB -129

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SIC 9256

20 June 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

In the east-central sector enemy groups of up to battalion strength stubbornly resisted UN attacks. Along the rest of the front there were many patrol clashes as the enemy continued to exhibit extreme sensitivity to UN ground reconnaissance.

Army

In the US I and IX Corps zones there were many sharp patrol clashes, as UN units continued to regroup.

In the US X Corps zone the enemy launched two small probing attacks which were repulsed. Advancing elements of the US 1st Marine Division met heavy enemy resistance and a counterattack, which was repulsed.

In the ROK I Corps zone there was only scattered contact with the enemy.

There is continuing evidence of the enemy's reinforcement and resupply buildup. This is indicated by reports of movements of enemy units both from Manchuria to Korea and from rear areas in Korea to assembly positions. There is no confirmed identification of these units behind the front. The enemy is extremely sensitive to UN ground reconnaissance. Enemy prisoners of war continue to speak of the offensive which will come in the last week of June.

The Far East Command feels that if the enemy launches his attack in June it will be premature and that some time in July is a more likely date. It is felt that Seoul and Chunchon will be the objective.

Navy

In the east UN carrier aircraft flew only 33 sorties, as Task Force 77 was replenishing. Targets included coastal communications centers. One naval aircraft was lost. Surface craft fired on communications targets and continued patrolling.

In the west, owing to poor weather, only 11 sorties were flown.

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69

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Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 827 sorties, including 439 combat; of these, 121 were in close support. Medium bombers flew 12 sorties with unreported results.

A flight of 24 F-51's engaged six to eight piston-type aircraft (IL-2's and Yaks) over the Yellow Sea 50 miles south of Sinuiju and destroyed three. Later the same group of F-51's was attacked by six MIG-15's; one F-51 was lost. Four MIG-15's were claimed damaged.

Air observers sighted 625 vehicles, of which 280 were moving south.

II. General Situation

No significant reports were received during the past 24 hours.

DKB-130

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SIC 9257

21 June 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Enemy activity was limited to minor probing attacks in the western zone areas east of Kumhwa. Small scale patrol clashes occurred in the central and eastern zones. Enemy vehicles sighted by aircraft totalled 1500, of which 745 were moving south; air observers continued to report numerous tank traps to the north of the ROK I Corps front.

Army

All US I Corps zone troops continued to maintain positions and patrol. Elements of the US 25th Division repulsed a probing attack three miles west of Kumhwa, while elements of the ROK 9th Division relieved the Turkish Brigade in positions.

In the central zone, ROK 2nd Division units repulsed two light probing attacks two miles east of Kumhwa. The US 7th Division fought off two other probing attacks three miles farther to the east. Other central zone units maintained and adjusted positions and made light patrol contact with the enemy.

In the eastern zone, all units maintained positions and patrolled.

Recent reports indicate increased enemy efforts to replace battle losses on the front. Immediately available forces in the rear include the North Korean IV, VII, and VIII Corps, which have never been committed to battle. The 50,000 recruits in North Korean training centers are another source. Prisoner of war reports claim that the North Korean VII Corps was relieved by the Chinese Communist Forces in the Wonsan area and has moved south for the 6th phase offensive.

Navy

In the east naval and marine aircraft flew 243 sorties, including 144 offensive sorties in 17 areas and 12 close support missions in the US X Corps zone. Air attacks were made on enemy gun positions, troop concentrations, supply areas and communications. Surface vessels continued patrol and bombardment of gun emplacements, troops and the marshalling yards in the Wonsan area. Meanwhile, in the west, weather limited air operations to eight sorties in the Pungchon area. Surface vessels delivered off-shore fire on enemy buildings and troops in the Saga-ri area.

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70

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew 753 sorties, including 378 combat missions. Of 60 close support sorties, 27 were made in the US X Corps zone; 141 armed reconnaissance aircraft attacked targets in 69 areas. Strikes in 77 areas were made by 48 night intruders. Medium bombers flew 16 effective sorties; Onjong airfield was radar-bombed by nine aircraft, while other B-29's struck the airfield at Sinmak and the supply center at Sinpo, on the east coast.

Enemy aircraft losses for the period included four MIG-15's damaged, two IL-2's lost, two others probably lost, and one Yak-9 lost.

II. General Situation

Economic

In a general economic round-up on South Korea, the US Embassy in Pusan reports that retail prices in Pusan as of 15 June were higher than in May and were at approximately the April level. Price rises in various South Korean cities over June 1950 levels range from 4.3 times in Kwangju to 6.0 times in Pusan and 6.7 times in Taegu. Daily wages for skilled labor in Pusan are reported at 10,000 won as compared with 7500 in March.

Chinese Nationalist press reports state that the ROK is studying plans for a new international airline running a regular Seoul-Tokyo-Taipei service. General Ridgeway's endorsement is being sought to allow planes to land in Tokyo. If the air line materializes, it will be the first international service managed by Koreans.

DKB-131

SECRET

SECRET

SIC 9258

22 June 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Enemy activity along the entire UN front was confined to patrol skirmishes with aggressive UN patrols. Significant hostile observations included an enemy regiment two miles northeast of Kumbwa, a concentration of 5000 northeast of Pyonggang and a battalion northwest of Kaesong. Unidentified Communist aircraft attacked Seoul and units of the US I Corps. In air combat over Sinuiju two MIG-15's were downed and two damaged, while one F-86 was lost.

Army

In the western zone units of the ROK 1st Division advanced to Kaesong and withdrew to positions. Elements of the 29th British Brigade made a slight advance while US 1st Cavalry Division patrols encountered stubborn resistance. No casualties were reported as four enemy aircraft bombed and strafed US 3rd Division positions. All other US I Corps zone units maintained positions and patrolled.

In the central zone, all US IX and X Corps forces maintained positions and patrolled, observing several large concentrations in the immediate rear.

UN forces in the eastern zone maintained and adjusted positions and patrolled.

An 8th Army release reports that since the last major movement of troops in April, ample time has elapsed for the movement of at least two new groups from Manchuria to the battle areas. Although the enemy possesses the capability to launch a new offensive in late June or July, such action is dependent upon replacements for losses incurred during the 16 May offensive. Terrain analysis and study of previously used assembly areas and attack routes strongly suggest that the new offensive will be in the west or west-central area along an axis converging in the vicinity of Seoul.

Navy

East coast marine and naval aircraft flew 232 sorties, including 16 close support missions in all corps areas and 113 other offensive sorties in the vicinity of Kilchu, Songjin and Hamhung. Aircraft struck enemy communications, gun positions, buildings and troop concentrations. Surface

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vessels continued patrol and delivered harassing fire on enemy rail and communications lines and, at Wonsan, hit an ammunition dump and several factories. West coast aircraft flew 24 sorties, including 16 offensive flights in the Chinnampo and Taedong areas, destroying buildings and supply dumps; surface vessels continued patrol and off-shore fire in the Sogwan-ri area.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 536 sorties, of which 228 were combat. In addition to 45 close support sorties, 96 armed reconnaissance planes struck 49 targets in enemy rear areas. Light bombers attacked in four areas and 65 night intruders made 132 strikes in 12 areas. Medium-bombers flew 13 effective sorties; nine aircraft bombed Sinpo. One aircraft under ground radar control hit the Pyonggang airfield with excellent results; another B-29, on a night close support mission, radar-bombed enemy positions with unobserved results.

II. General Situation

Political

Radio Peking announced on 18 June that, despite the hazards of "working directly under enemy fire," Korean and Chinese civilian workers are still maintaining a constant flow of goods to the front by quickly repairing damaged bridges." (This is the first noted reference to a possible Chinese civilian labor force being employed in North Korea.)

On both 11 and 20 June Radio Pyongyang broadcast one or more speeches designed to "consolidate the good will between the Korean and Chinese peoples." (The stress on this line gives added credence to the reports of friction between Chinese Communists and North Koreans.)

DKB-132

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SIC 9259

23 June 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

72

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I. Military Situation

Highlights

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Aggressive enemy activity during the period was limited to small probing attacks in the central sector; these were repulsed. The enemy continued to react to UN ground reconnaissance and there were many patrol clashes along the entire front.

Army

US I Corps patrols clashed with enemy groups of up to company size. UN forces continued regrouping.

In the US IX Corps zone there was much patrol action and the US 7th Division repulsed a small probing attack 10 miles east-southeast of Kumwha.

In the US X Corps zone undetermined numbers of enemy troops made probing attacks against elements of the ROK 7th Division and US 1st Marine Division and attached forces. All these attacks were repulsed. Other action in the corps zone consisted of patrol clashes.

ROK I Corps units continued patrolling.

In an analysis of the air picture, Far East Air Force points out that the action against the ROK guerrilla-held islands in the Yellow Sea south of Sinuiju was the first instance of the enemy using fighter and ground-attack aircraft in a combined operation. It is felt that the action was probably for combat indoctrination, and that this, together with other actions reported, may presage additional attacks of this type.

Far East Air Force feels that with an estimated 130 IL-10 ground attack bombers available to the Chinese, strikes using 75 aircraft could be mounted. However, due to range limitations, attacks could not be made on the present battle area unless the airfields in the Pyongyang area were used. Air reconnaissance has revealed the presence of no aircraft on these fields. However, night pre-strike staging into these fields must not be discounted. The estimated 390 jets (300 MIG 15's) in the Antung area have sufficient combat radius to reach the battle area.

Navy

On the Korean east coast UN carrier aircraft flew 202 sorties, with attacks on targets from Songjin to Wonsan. Targets included railroads and gun positions. One aircraft was lost to antiaircraft fire. Surface units attacked similar targets.

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On the west coast UN carrier aircraft flew 26 sorties against targets of opportunity. Surface units patrolled with no contact.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 921 sorties, including 566 combat missions; 99 were in close support.

Medium bombers flew seven sorties against communications targets with unreported results.

II. General Situation

In a war anniversary statement, President Rhee announced that the ROK forces will fight on "until the last Communist invader has been driven northward across the Yalu and Tumen Rivers into Manchuria". Referring to the attack one year ago, the President stated, "we spurned appeasement then, and we reject it now."

DKB-133

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SIC 9260

25 June 1951

DAILY FOREIGN BULLETIN

1. Military Situation

Highlights

An attack of regimental strength in the Kumhwa area and a moderate counter-attack in the eastern sector highlighted enemy activity. Evidence of a supply buildup in the eastern sector was reported by agents and aerial observers. The enemy continued a spirited air defense of the Yalu River border area, with four encounters reported.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, patrols from the ROK 1st Division forced a small enemy group to withdraw and observed several other groups. US 1st Cavalry Division units maintained positions and patrolled across the Imjin River, reporting contact with an estimated enemy battalion. In the Kumhwa area, other I Corps units had a day long engagement after an enemy attack of regimental strength.

In the US IX Corps sector, small enemy groups launched probing attacks. Agents report enemy groups totaling 3,500 northeast of Kumhwa.

US X Corps units continued patrolling and reported light contact with numerous small enemy groups. Air observers report many scattered supply points along this sector of the front.

In the east, small enemy units counterattacked advancing ROK I Corps troops and forced friendly units to withdraw. Other ROK elements patrolled with light enemy contact.

Navy

UN naval aircraft flew 272 sorties, of which 56 were flown from carriers off the Korean west coast and 208 from carriers in the Sea of Japan, while 11 were land-based close support missions. Surface craft delivered harassing fire on the Songjin and Wonsan areas and attacked enemy positions impeding the advance of friendly troops in the vicinity of the east coast bomb line. Surface patrolling continued on the west coast with no enemy contact.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 980 sorties, of which 566 were on combat. About 330 armed reconnaissance aircraft attacked targets in 168 areas and 63 night

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75

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intruder aircraft struck targets in 148 areas. Far East Air Force medium bombers flew 15 effective sorties against enemy airfields at Sinanju and Kawangju and against enemy troop concentrations. Twenty-seven F-86's encountered over 30 MIG-15's in the Sinuiju area and damaged one, while a MIG-type plane made a non-firing pass at a B-26. One F-80 was lost in an aerial engagement in the vicinity of Sonchon. Another engagement occurred between F-80's and MIG-15's near Sinanju, with four MIG's damaged.

Far East Command believes that the intensification of enemy jet fighter operations during the past week is a firm indication that the Yalu River border area will continue to be defended vigorously. In addition to a quantitative increase in air defense, an improvement in the quality of fighter operations has been noted with some evidence of the possible commitment of a new highly-trained jet fighter unit.

II. General Situation

Political

According to a Radio Pusan broadcast on the first anniversary of the outbreak of Korean hostilities, President Rhee took advantage of the occasion to reiterate the ROK "line" that "the Yalu River is our ancient national border" and "if we do not attain our objectives, our war dead will have died in vain."

DKB-134

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26 June 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Activity across the entire front was limited to patrol skirmishes except in the central sector where the enemy fought stubbornly for high ground. There were several air engagements between UN aircraft and MIG-15's, with one MIG-15 reported destroyed and one damaged.

Army

In the US I Corps sector, activity was limited to patrol action, except in the ROK 9th Division zone where an undetermined number of the enemy attacked approximately one mile northeast of Kumhwa and forced a slight withdrawal from the high ground in that area.

US IX, X and ROK I Corps units repulsed small enemy probing attacks and patrolled.

Navy

East coast aircraft flew 177 sorties, 22 in close support of the US X Corps. Bridges, buildings, gun positions, supply dumps and trucks were destroyed. Surface vessels in the Chongjin, Songjin and Wonsan areas attacked various communications objectives. Along the west coast, 51 sorties were flown on the US I Corps front and, among others, in the Chinnampo and Sariwon areas. Surface vessels patrolled the coastal waters but reported no enemy activity.

Air

Land based UN aircraft flew 835 sorties, 516 of them combat and 94 of these in close support. Medium bombers flew 14 effective sorties, bombing airfields and highway bridges. In the Sinuiju area, 27 F-86's engaged approximately 40 MIG-15's, with one MIG-15 destroyed, one F-86 damaged; another F-86 crashed on landing. In the area approximately seven miles southeast of Sinuiju a flight of F-80's encountered four MIG-15's and claims to have damaged one. In other air engagements, (1) enemy aircraft of undetermined type fired on two B-26's but scored no hits, (2) an enemy aircraft dropped six bombs on a dummy railway lighted at Suwon airfield, and (3) a friendly AA battery was fired on by an enemy aircraft.

74

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II. General Situation

Political

Brigadier General Lee Jong-chan, the present commander of the ROK Infantry School and Materiel Mobilization Board, has been appointed Acting Chief of Staff of the ROK Army, Navy and Air Force during the temporary absence of Lieutenant General Chung Il-Kwan. Lee, who was scheduled to assume his duties on 25 June as a Major General, is the choice of the Minister of Defense and has wide military experience. As a former major in the Japanese Army who outranked Chung and the other present ranking generals of the ROK Army, Lee is highly respected by his fellow officers. The Chief, IMAG, comments that Lee's selection will be "fairly satisfactory."

Economic

A prisoner of war interrogation team, in forwarding information gained from recent prisoners, states that the food shortage in North Korea has become so severe that the Chinese Communists stopped requisitioning food supplies about the end of April. Some starvation exists among civilians near the east-central front line area. Farm production is down and less than one-fifth of the fields near the front line area are under cultivation, although in the rear most of the land is planted. Labor and fertilizer shortages are expected to reduce yields. The food shortage is being blamed on the Chinese and is causing a rising animosity between the Chinese troops and the North Korean troops and civilians.

DKE - 135

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SIC 9262

27 June 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Enemy activity was centered in an area two to five miles southwest of Chuktong, where several units up to battalion strength stubbornly resisted advancing UN elements. In the eastern and western sectors, action was limited to small probing attacks and patrol clashes. UN aircraft observed many supply dumps located well forward in the US and X Corps zones and sighted approximately 1600 vehicles, of which 875 were moving south.

Army

All US I Corps units maintained positions and patrolled. US 1st Cavalry patrols engaged an enemy regiment and scattered smaller groups. Units of the US 3rd Division, after a forced withdrawal, counterattacked and later repulsed light probing attacks. In the central sector, units of the ROK 2nd Division repulsed two platoon-sized attacks while other units advanced. Stubbornly resisting battalion-sized enemy groups halted advancing elements of the US 24th Division. All other central sector units and ROK 1st Corps troops maintained positions and patrolled.

Navy

East coast naval and marine aircraft flew 192 sorties, including 24 close support missions in the US X Corps zone and 86 other offensive sorties in the Kilchu, Songjin and Tanchon areas. Aircraft struck artillery positions, supply dumps and troop concentrations. Surface vessels in the Songjin area fired on highway junctions and bridges and, at Wonsan, delivered destructive fire on troop areas, gun positions and communication lines. West coast aircraft flew 39 sorties, principally in the Chinnampo and Anak areas; surface vessels fired on troop positions and continued to patrol.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 874 sorties, of which 453 were combat. In addition to 141 close support missions, 146 armed reconnaissance aircraft flew missions in 96 areas. In enemy rear areas, 58 night intruders attacked targets in 120 areas. Medium bombers flew 13 effective missions, bombing airfields at Yongyo and Anak, and radar-bombing Sariwon. In air-to-air combat, 17 F-84's engaged six MIG-15's.

75

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II. General Situation

Political

US Ambassador Muccio in Pusan reports that at the ceremonies observing the first anniversary of the Communist invasion, President Rhee made no reference in his statement to the Malik speech or the cease fire-issue. The Speaker of the National Assembly expressed his opinion to the Ambassador that there was no substance in the rumors of a cease fire. As of 26 June, there was no official comment in the Republic of Korea on the Malik statement, although the local press referred to it as the "Kremlin's sinister schema."

Radio Pyongyang on both 23 and 25 June made references to smallpox in one of the North Korean provinces. Health workers were credited with aiding more than 300,000 persons, and advising more than 80,000, while "4023 patients were cured of smallpox caused by the Americans."

DKB-136

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28 June 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

The enemy made some small probing attacks in the Kumwha area, while continuing to show stubborn resistance to limited UN attacks in the whole central sector. Activity along the rest of the front was limited to patrol action.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, UN units continued vigorous patrolling and a tank-infantry task force from the US 1st Cavalry Division made a four-mile penetration. ROK troops attached to the US 3rd Division were attacked by enemy groups varying from platoon to battalion strength. All attacks were repulsed without loss of ground.

Elements of the US 24th Division in the US IX Corps zone met stubborn resistance which limited their advance in the area ten miles east of Kumwha to 1,000 yards.

In the US X Corps and ROK I Corps zones, activity was limited to patrol clashes.

Far East Command notes the regrouping and supply build-up being carried out behind the front in the area north of Kumwha and estimates that (a) barring a significant increase in Soviet commitment, the enemy will not be able to mount an offensive that would jeopardize UN forces, but (b) the enemy is capable of launching an attack on a scale similar to the last one.

Navy

Since UN carriers on both the east and west coast were replenishing, there was no naval air activity. Surface craft on the east coast fired on targets of opportunity. Enemy shore batteries at Wonsan were active but scored no hits. Surface units on the west coast supported a small guerrilla raid 35 miles southwest of Chinnampo.

Air

UN land based aircraft flew 904 sorties, including 531 combat.

76

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One medium bomber was dispatched against Sariwon airfield with unreported results.

About 2,000 vehicles were sighted, with 1,095 moving south.

II. General Situation

Political

US Ambassador Muccio reports that, after consulting with his cabinet over Malik's unofficial peace proposal, President Rhee indicated on 26 June that any "peace plan" involving an artificial division of the country would be entirely unacceptable. After warning the UN of a trap, Rhee asserted there is some hope for peace if Malik's proposal meets three conditions: (a) a unified Korea under the ROK Government; (b) assurances against future Communist aggression in Korea; and (c) consultation with the ROK Government throughout the negotiations. (While the statement is about as expected, there may be some significance in the omission of any reference to Rhee's usual line of fighting on alone, if necessary, to the Yalu.)

Reuters reports from Tokyo that on 27 June the North Korean "official radio" emphasized the propaganda line "Drive the enemy within the 38th Parallel," instead of the usual line "Drive the enemy into the sea."

DKB - 137

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SIC 9264

29 June 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

1. Military Situation

Highlights

UN ground forces continued to encounter strong enemy resistance along the west and east central fronts. Friendly units in these areas again successfully repulsed several determined counterattacks. In the western sector tank-infantry patrols probing enemy positions received heavy small arms and automatic weapons fire. Air units carried out night attacks on troop concentrations, gun positions and supply areas along the entire battle line, and also attacked bridges.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, the enemy launched a series of attacks against ROK 9th Division positions north of Kumhwa, but all attacks were repulsed. Other units patrolled and engaged scattered enemy groups.

Reconnaissance elements of the ROK 2nd Division, US IX Corps, received a series of small probing attacks but succeeded in maintaining their positions. The US 24th Division also encountered stubborn resistance but continued to advance. Other units maintained their previous positions.

In the US X Corps zone, patrols of the ROK 5th and 7th and US 1st Marine Divisions encountered several enemy groups, and repulsed some small attacks.

There was no significant activity in the ROK I Corps zone.

Far East Command quoting from an 8th Army Periodic Intelligence Report of 24 June states that there are certain indications that the enemy is preparing for another offensive. These include (a) reports of large troop concentrations in the Sibjon-ni, Ichon and Kumsong areas, (b) increased bridging and supply activity in these same areas, (c) reports of the possible identification of new units in the battle area (41st, 42nd, 47th CCF armies), and (d) continuing prisoner of war statements alleging early enemy offensive action.

Navy

Marine and naval aircraft flew 201 sorties on the east coast, and 51 on the west coast. A bridge, buildings, gun positions and supply dumps were destroyed in the east, while in the west, planes provided airspot for surface vessels. Surface craft harassed rail-highway junctions and bridges in Songjin and Chongjin, fired two duels with enemy shore batteries at Wonsan and bombed enemy occupied villages west of Changyon.

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Air

Land based UN aircraft flew 800 sorties of which 457 were combat missions. About 85 of these were close support sorties, mainly in the US I and IX Corps zone. Medium bombers flew 13 effective sorties, one against the Sariwon airfield and 12 against troop concentrations across the front. Gun positions and supply areas were also attacked. Two thousand enemy vehicles were sighted, 745 of them moving south.

II. General Situation

25X1C Political

Several reports [redacted] may indicate a softening of Communist military morale in Korea. Traffic controls in the area south of Wonsan are reported to be strictly enforced by the North Korean police because large numbers of North Korean Army deserters, draft evaders and UN sympathizers are in the area. Another report claims that the North Korean 1st Corps Commander said 2,000 of his men were captured or deserted in the "spring offensive." An unconfirmed report asserts that purges have started among "the armed forces in Korea," presumably a reference to Chinese Communist troops. Fifty medium-grade cadres were found to be opposed to the war or "lacking in militant enthusiasm," and were sent to the rear for trial.

DKB - 138

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SIC 9265

30 June 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

1. Military Situation

Highlights

Resistance decreased along the entire front as UN forces adjusted positions and patrolled. In the Kumhwa area of the western sector and in the Changjong area of the eastern sector, UN units repulsed several small counterattacks. Probing tank-infantry patrols in the western and central sectors encountered light resistance. Over 2,000 air-sightings of enemy vehicle movements were made; most of the heavy trail traffic in enemy rear areas was in the area west of Singye.

Army

Aggressive UN patrols in the US I Corps zone made several contacts with the enemy. Elements of the ROK 9th Division, maintaining positions, repulsed a series of attacks by enemy groups ranging from platoon to company size. All other units maintained positions.

In the US IX and X Corps zones, elements of the ROK 2nd and US 24th Divisions repulsed several company-sized attacks while maintaining positions. The US 1st Marine Division and the ROK 5th Division withstood attacks by enemy groups of varying size; other units in these zones maintained positions and patrolled. In the ROK I Corps zone, elements of the ROK 11th Division beat back two company-sized attacks in the Changjong area, which other units maintained and adjusted positions and patrolled.

Unconfirmed prisoner of war reports indicate that fresh CCF troops are arriving on the battlefield as complete tactical units. It is possible that some may be replacements sent in for the purpose of rebuilding units already in Korea to T/O strength.

Navy

Marine and east coast naval aircraft flew 193 sorties, including 40 close support missions. In the vicinities of Kilchu, Tongchon and Kwon, 90 other offensive sorties were directed at enemy communications, supply dumps and troop concentrations. Surface vessels continued to patrol and delivered harassing fire on enemy communications, troops and gun positions in the Songjin and Wonson areas. West coast aircraft flew 50 sorties in the Chinnampo, Haeju and Hanchon areas; enemy shipping, bridges and troop areas were struck. ROK naval units supported the landing of 400 guerrillas 25 miles southeast of Haeju.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew 893 sorties, of which 498 were combat. Close support missions were flown in all Corps zones, while 271 armed reconnaissance aircraft attacked targets in 142 areas. Targets in the enemy rear were hit by 71 night intruders. Although no light bombers were employed, 13 effective sorties were made by medium bombers. Kangdong airfield was visibility-bombed with excellent results, while the marshalling yards at Hungnam were also struck; five aircraft radar-bombed troop concentrations and the Hongwon supply center was bombed. No air-to-air contact was made.

II. General Situation

Political

Radio Pyongyang on 27 June broadcast the North Korean Foreign Minister's comments to the Soviet Government on the Japanese peace treaty. The only change from the standard Communist propaganda line was the demand that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea be permitted to participate in the treaty.

DKB - 139

PAGE 124

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PAGE 125

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DAILY KOREAN BULETIN (SIC 8863) (ROK DIVISION SEIZED TOWN OF HYON; US EIGHTH ARMY FORCES TO ATTACK FORM
CURRENT POSITIONS 5 TO 10 MILES NORTH OF 38TH PARALLE; ANTI-CHINESE COMMUNIST MEETING HELD IN PUSAN. RHE
E SAYING TO FIGHT FOR THE UNITY OF THE COUNTRY)

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PAGE 126

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DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN (SIC 8864) (HEAVY ENEMY CASUALTIES NORTHWEST OF MUNSAN; CHORWON-HWACHON CONCENTRAT
ION AREA AND HAMHUNG SUPPLY CENTER ATTACKED; US I AND IX CORPS ATTACKED ACROSS THE 38TH PARALLEL)

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PAGE 127

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DB 510405
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OCI
DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN (SIC 8865) (ENEMY VEHICULAR TRAFFIC CONTINUED TO INDICATE A BUILD-UP; UN UNIT CONT
INUED TO ATTACK ACROSS THE 38TH PARALLEL ALONG THE ENTIRE FRONT)

DOCUMENT DATE
NUMBER OF PAGES
ORIGINATING DIRECTORATE
ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION
TOP SECRET NUMBER
RELEASE ACTION
ACTION DATE
ACTION OFFICER
REQUEST NUMBER

510405
2
NFAC
S
DEC
791001
XXXXXX
E78-0286

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 128

UNCLASSIFIED

NFAC
OCI
29
DIRECTOR NATIONAL FOREIGN ASSESSMENT CENTER

DOCUMENT ID NUMBER
AGENCY
ORIGINATING OFFICE
DOCUMENT TITLE

DB 510406
CIA
OCI
DAILY KOREAN (SIC 8866) (ENEMY BUILD-UP IN REAR AREAS CONTINUED; EXTENSIVE ENEMY FORTIFICATIONS IN PUKSA
N AREA, JUST SOUTH OF THE PARALLEL; 4 ENEMY SUPPLY CENTERS ATTACKED; RADIO PYONGYANG DISCUSSING EMPLOYME
NT OF JAPANESE TROOPS IN KOREA BY THE UN)
510406

DOCUMENT DATE
NUMBER OF PAGES
ORIGINATING DIRECTORATE
ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION
TOP SECRET NUMBER
RELEASE ACTION
ACTION DATE
ACTION OFFICER
REQUEST NUMBER

2
NFAC
S
DEC
791001
XXXXXX
E78-0286

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 129

UNCLASSIFIED

NFAC
OCI
29
DIRECTOR NATIONAL FOREIGN ASSESSMENT CENTER

DOCUMENT ID NUMBER
AGENCY
ORIGINATING OFFICE
DOCUMENT TITLE

DB 510407
CIA
OCI
DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN (SIC 8867) (UN FORCES CONTINUED TO ADVANCE. ENEMY ACTIVITY WAS GENERALLY LIMITED T
O REAR GUARD ACTION. NO FURTHER POSITIVE SIGNS OF AN ENEMY BUILDUP WERE OBSERVED: ANAK AIRFIELD BOMBED)

DOCUMENT DATE
NUMBER OF PAGES
ORIGINATING DIRECTORATE
ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION
TOP SECRET NUMBER
RELEASE ACTION
ACTION DATE
ACTION OFFICER
REQUEST NUMBER

510407
2
NFAC
S
DEC
791001
XXXXXX
E78-0286

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 130

UNCLASSIFIED

NFAC
OCI
29
DIRECTOR NATIONAL FOREIGN ASSESSMENT CENTER

DOCUMENT ID NUMBER
AGENCY
ORIGINATING OFFICE
DOCUMENT TITLE

DB 510409
CIA
OCI
DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN (SIC 8868) (EAST AND WEST SECTORS QUIET: US 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION OVERCAME HEAVY RESISTENCE AS IT MOVED FORWARD TO WITHIN THREE MILES OF HWACHON)

DOCUMENT DATE
NUMBER OF PAGES
ORIGINATING DIRECTORATE
ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION
TOP SECRET NUMBER
RELEASE ACTION
ACTION DATE
ACTION OFFICER
REQUEST NUMBER

510409
1
NFAC
S
DEC
791001
XXXXXX
E78-0286

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 69

UNCLASSIFIED

NFAC
OCI
20
OFFICE OF POLITICAL ANALYSIS

DOCUMENT ID NUMBER
AGENCY
ORIGINATING OFFICE
DOCUMENT TITLE

DB 510410
CIA
OCI

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN (SIC 8869) (ENEMY SUPPLY BUILD-UP CONTINUED; RADIO PUSAN ANNOUNCED ON 6 APRL THAT
5,000 ROK-HELD POWS SOON WILL BE RELEASED)

DOCUMENT DATE
NUMBER OF PAGES
ORIGINATING DIRECTORATE
ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION
TOP SECRET NUMBER
RELEASE ACTION
ACTION DATE
ACTION OFFICER
REQUEST NUMBER

DEC
791001
XXXXXX
E78-0286

NFAC
S

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 131

UNCLASSIFIED

NEAC
DCI
29
DIRECTOR NATIONAL FOREIGN ASSESSMENT CENTER

DOCUMENT ID NUMBER
AGENCY
ORIGINATING OFFICE
DOCUMENT TITLE

DB 510411
CIA
DCI

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN (SIC 8870) (AIR OBSERVERS REPORTED ENERGETIC ENEMY DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS INCLUDING
G TANK DITCHES, ROAD BLDGS, AND EXTENSIVE MINING SOUTH OF CHORWON: 35,000 POWS LOYAL TO ROK WILL NOT BE
RELEASED EARLY; BOMBERS ATTACKED SARIWON AIRFIELD)

DOCUMENT DATE
NUMBER OF PAGES
ORIGINATING DIRECTORATE
ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION
TOP SECRET NUMBER
RELEASE ACTION
ACTION DATE
ACTION OFFICER
REQUEST NUMBER

510411
2
NFAC
S
DEC
791001
XXXXXX
E78-0286

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 132

UNCLASSIFIED

NFAC
OCI
29
DIRECTOR NATIONAL FOREIGN ASSESSMENT CENTER

DOCUMENT ID NUMBER
AGENCY
ORIGINATING OFFICE
DOCUMENT TITLE

DB 510412
CIA
OCI
DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN (SIC 8871) (ROK POLICE ARE ANNIHILATING COMMUNIST BANDIST-10,071 KILLED. 1,716 CAPTURED. 11,326 SURRENDERED. THE ANTI-GUERRILLA CAMPAIGN WILL CONTINUE FOR ANOTHER MONTH)

DOCUMENT DATE
NUMBER OF PAGES
ORIGINATING DIRECTORATE
ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION
TOP SECRET NUMBER
RELEASE ACTION
ACTION DATE
ACTION OFFICER
REQUEST NUMBER

510412
2
NFAC
S
DEC
791001
XXXXXX
E78-0286

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 133

UNCLASSIFIED

NEAC
OCI
29
DIRECTOR NATIONAL FOREIGN ASSESSMENT CENTER

DOCUMENT ID NUMBER
AGENCY
ORIGINATING OFFICE
DOCUMENT TITLE

DB 510413
CIA
OCI
DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN (SIC 8872) (HEAVY VEHICULAR TRAFFIC CONTINUED IN ENEMY REAR AREAS: NORTH AND WEST
OF IMJIN RIVER AREA IS HEAVILY MINED: GREAT ENEMY ACTIVITY NORTH OF FRIENDLY POSITIONS)

DOCUMENT DATE
NUMBER OF PAGES
ORIGINATING DIRECTORATE
ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION
TOP SECRET NUMBER
RELEASE ACTION
ACTION DATE
ACTION OFFICER
REQUEST NUMBER

510413
2
NFAC
S
DEC
791001
XXXXXX
E78-0286

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 134

UNCLASSIFIED

NFAC
OCI
29
DIRECTOR NATIONAL FOREIGN ASSESSMENT CENTER

DOCUMENT ID NUMBER
AGENCY
ORIGINATING OFFICE
DOCUMENT TITLE

DB 510414
CIA
OCI
DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN (SCI 8873) (UN FORCES ENCOUNTERED ENEMY ENTRENCHMENTS AND SMALL-SCALE COUNTER-ATTACKS IN THE WEST-CENTRAL AREA; ANAK, SARIMON, AND PYONGYANG AIRFIELDS BOMBED)

DOCUMENT DATE
NUMBER OF PAGES
ORIGINATING DIRECTORATE
ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION
TOP SECRET NUMBER
RELEASE ACTION
ACTION DATE
ACTION OFFICER
REQUEST NUMBER

510414
2
NFAC
S
DEC
791001
XXXXXX
E78-0286

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 135

UNCLASSIFIED

NEAC
OCI
29
DIRECTOR NATIONAL FOREIGN ASSESSMENT CENTER

DOCUMENT ID NUMBER
AGENCY
ORIGINATING OFFICE
DOCUMENT TITLE

DB 510416
CIA
DCI

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN (SIC 8874) (EXTENSIVE HEAVY ENEMY SMOKE SCREEN HAS HAMPERED UN CLOSE SUPPORT MISSI
ONS FOR LAST TWO DAYS: FRIENDLY GUERRILLA FORCES OCCUPIED KAESONG; YONPO AIRFIELD ATTACKED; COMMUNIST PE
ACE APPEAL MADE IN ROK PURELY FOR PROPAGANDA PURPOSES)

DOCUMENT DATE
NUMBER OF PAGES
ORIGINATING DIRECTORATE
ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION
TOP SECRET NUMBER
RELEASE ACTION
ACTION DATE
ACTION OFFICER
REQUEST NUMBER

510416
2
NFAC
S
DEC
791001
XXXXXX
E78-0286

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 136

UNCLASSIFIED

NFAC
OCI
29
DIRECTOR NATIONAL FOREIGN ASSESSMENT CENTER

DOCUMENT ID NUMBER	DB 510417
AGENCY	CIA
ORIGINATING OFFICE	OCI
DOCUMENT TITLE	DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN SIC 8875 (PYON YONTAE APPOINTED AS FOREIGN MINISTER OF ROK; DOCTOR HELEN KIM AND KIM TONG-SONG LEFT PUSAN FOR NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON ON A GOODWILL TOUR AND TO ALSO SEEK FURTHER ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE)
DOCUMENT DATE	510417
NUMBER OF PAGES	2
ORIGINATING DIRECTORATE	NFAC
ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION	S
TOP SECRET NUMBER	
RELEASE ACTION	DEC
ACTION DATE	800305
ACTION OFFICER	XXXXXX
REQUEST NUMBER	E78-0286

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 137

UNCLASSIFIED

NFAC
OCI
29
DIRECTOR NATIONAL FOREIGN ASSESSMENT CENTER

DOCUMENT ID NUMBER DB 510418
AGENCY CIA
ORIGINATING OFFICE OCI
DOCUMENT TITLE DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN (SIC 8876) (A NORTH KOREAN PROPAGANDA BROADCAST OF 15APR ADMITTED THAT...THE KOREA
N PEOPLE HAVE BEEN RECEIVING TREMENDOUS MATERIAL AID FROM THE SOVIET UNION, AND FROM COMMUNIST CHINA, AN
D HUNGARY; SAID AMERICANS AND BRITISH ARE ENEMIES)
510418
DOCUMENT DATE 2
NUMBER OF PAGES 2
ORIGINATING DIRECTORATE NFAC
ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION S
TOP SECRET NUMBER
RELEASE ACTION DEC
ACTION DATE 791001
ACTION OFFICER XXXXXX
REQUEST NUMBER E78-0286

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 138

UNCLASSIFIED

NFAC
OCI
29
DIRECTOR NATIONAL FOREIGN ASSESSMENT CENTER

DOCUMENT ID NUMBER
AGENCY
ORIGINATING OFFICE
DOCUMENT TITLE

DB 510419
CIA
OCI
DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN (SIC 8877) (ENEMY APPEARS TO HAVE EVACUATED THE HAN RIVER ESTUARY ON THE WESTERN F
LANK OF THE UN FRONT; KANGDONG AIRFIELD BOMBED)

DOCUMENT DATE
NUMBER OF PAGES
ORIGINATING DIRECTORATE
ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION
TOP SECRET NUMBER
RELEASE ACTION
ACTION DATE
ACTION OFFICER
REQUEST NUMBER

510419
2
NFAC
S
DEC
791001
XXXXXX
E78-0286

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 139

UNCLASSIFIED

NFAC
OCI
29
DIRECTOR NATIONAL FOREIGN ASSESSMENT CENTER

DOCUMENT ID NUMBER
AGENCY
ORIGINATING OFFICE
DOCUMENT TITLE

DB 510420
CIA
OCI

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN (SIC 8878) (HAENUN, HANPO-RI, NAMCHONJOM, AND PYONGYANG AIRFIELDS BOMBED: UN FORCE
S MADE SMALL ADVANCES IN THE WEST-CENTRAL SECTORAGAINST LIGHT OPPOSITION)

DOCUMENT DATE
NUMBER OF PAGES
ORIGINATING DIRECTORATE
ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION
TOP SECRET NUMBER
RELEASE ACTION
ACTION DATE
ACTION OFFICER
REQUEST NUMBER

510420
2
NFAC
S
DEC
791001
XXXXXX
E78-0286

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 140

UNCLASSIFIED

NEAC
DCI
29
DIRECTOR NATIONAL FOREIGN ASSESSMENT CENTER

DOCUMENT ID NUMBER DB 510421
AGENCY CIA
ORIGINATING OFFICE DCI
DOCUMENT TITLE DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN (SIC 8879) (3,100 CHINESE PRISONERS TAKEN TO DATE: POWS DISSATISFIED WITH CONDTIO
NS IN KOREA; OPPORTUNITY FOR DESERTION WOULD BE PROVED CHINESE IN EVENT OF A MAJOR MILITARY DEFEAT)
DOCUMENT DATE 510421
NUMBER OF PAGES 2
ORIGINATING DIRECTORATE NFAC
ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION S
TOP SECRET NUMBER
RELEASE ACTION
ACTION DATE DEC
ACTION OFFICER 800305
REQUEST NUMBER XXXXXX
E78-0286

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 141

UNCLASSIFIED

NFAC
OCI
29
DIRECTOR NATIONAL FOREIGN ASSESSMENT CENTER

DOCUMENT ID NUMBER
AGENCY
ORIGINATING OFFICE
DOCUMENT TITLE

DB 510423
CIA
OCI

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN SIC 8880 (ROK CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION INCREASED ONLY 100 MILLION WON DURING THE FIRST WEEK OF APRIL. IT WAS THE SMALLEST WEEKLY INCREASE SINCE THE WAR BEGAN; BOMBERS ATTACKED FIVE AIRFIELDS WITH GOOD RESULTS)

DOCUMENT DATE
NUMBER OF PAGES
ORIGINATING DIRECTORATE
ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION
TDP SECRET NUMBER
RELEASE ACTION
ACTION DATE
ACTION OFFICER
REQUEST NUMBER

510423
2
NFAC
S
DEC
800305
XXXXXX
E78-0286

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 142

UNCLASSIFIED

NFAC
DCI
29
DIRECTOR NATIONAL FOREIGN ASSESSMENT CENTER

DOCUMENT ID NUMBER
AGENCY
ORIGINATING OFFICE
DOCUMENT TITLE

DB 510424
CIA
OCI
DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN SIC 8881 (ROK 6TH DIVISION LOST ITS ARTILLERY AND SUPPLY TRAIN TO THE ENEMY; INUE
IS IN ENEMY HANDS; RHEE ASKING MUCCID FOR REINFORCEMENTS, ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND EQUIPMENT)

DOCUMENT DATE
NUMBER OF PAGES
ORIGINATING DIRECTORATE
ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION
TOP SECRET NUMBER
RELEASE ACTION
ACTION DATE
ACTION OFFICER
REQUEST NUMBER

510424
2
NFAC
X
DEC
800305
XXXXXX
E78-0286

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 143

UNCLASSIFIED

NFAC
OCI
29
DIRECTOR NATIONAL FOREIGN ASSESSMENT CENTER

DOCUMENT ID NUMBER
AGENCY
ORIGINATING OFFICE
DOCUMENT TITLE

DB 510425
CIA
OCI

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN (SIC 8882) (ENEMY PRESSURE ALONG THE WESTERN FRONT INCREASES AS UN FORCES WITHDREW
TO PREPARED POSITIONS; PRESSURE ON THE CENTRAL FRONT CONTINUED: KUMCHON, PYONGYANG, AND SINMAK AIRFIELD
S BOMBED: PYONG-OK RESIGNING: RHEE RESHUFFLING CABINET)
510425

DOCUMENT DATE
NUMBER OF PAGES
ORIGINATING DIRECTORATE
ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION
TOP SECRET NUMBER
RELEASE ACTION
ACTION DATE
ACTION OFFICER
REQUEST NUMBER

2
NFAC
S
DEC
791001
XXXXXX
E78-0286

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 144

UNCLASSIFIED

NEAC
OCI
29
DIRECTOR NATIONAL FOREIGN ASSESSMENT CENTER

DOCUMENT ID NUMBER
AGENCY
ORIGINATING OFFICE
DOCUMENT TITLE

DB 510426
CIA
OCI
DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN (SIC 8883) (IN WESTERN SECTOR UN FORCES WITHDREW, SOME ELEMENTS CUT OFF: A LACK OF
COOPERATION BY LOCAL POLICE OF N. KOREA HAS FORCED SECRET POLICE TO COME FROM PYONGYANG TO ARREST UN SY
MPATHIZERS: TRADERS UNWILLING TO ACCEPT N. KOREA CURRENCY)
510426

DOCUMENT DATE
NUMBER OF PAGES
ORIGINATING DIRECTORATE
ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION
TOP SECRET NUMBER
RELEASE ACTION
ACTION DATE
ACTION OFFICER
REQUEST NUMBER

DEC
791001
XXXXXX
E78-0286

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 145

UNCLASSIFIED

NFAC
OCI
29
DIRECTOR NATIONAL FOREIGN ASSESSMENT CENTER

DOCUMENT ID NUMBER
AGENCY
ORIGINATING OFFICE
DOCUMENT TITLE

DB 510427
CIA
OCI
DAILY KOREAN (SIC 8884) (ENEMY CASUALTIES FOR APR 22-26 ESTIMATED AT 35.703: JUSTICE MINISTER KIM ACCUSED DEFENSE MINISTER SHIN OF ATTEMPTING TO MISLEAD PRESIDENT RHEE)

DOCUMENT DATE
NUMBER OF PAGES
ORIGINATING DIRECTORATE
ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION
TOP SECRET NUMBER
RELEASE ACTION
ACTION DATE
ACTION OFFICER
REQUEST NUMBER

510427
2
NFAC
S
DEC
800305
XXXXXX
E78-0286

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 175

UNCLASSIFIED

NFAC
OCI
29
DIRECTOR NATIONAL FOREIGN ASSESSMENT CENTER

DOCUMENT ID NUMBER DB 510428
AGENCY CIA
ORIGINATING OFFICE DCI
DOCUMENT TITLE

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN (SIC 8885) (PYONGYANG AIRFIELD WAS RADAR BOMBED: ROK ATTEMPTS TO TAKE CORRECTIVE
STEPS TO ALLEVIATE INFLATION)

DOCUMENT DATE 510428
NUMBER OF PAGES 2
ORIGINATING DIRECTORATE NFAC
ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION S
TOP SECRET NUMBER
RELEASE ACTION
ACTION DATE DEC
ACTION OFFICER 800305
REQUEST NUMBER XXXXX
E78-0286

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 146

UNCLASSIFIED

NFAC
OCI
29
DIRECTOR NATIONAL FOREIGN ASSESSMENT CENTER

DOCUMENT ID NUMBER
AGENCY
ORIGINATING OFFICE
DOCUMENT TITLE

DB 510430
CIA
OCI

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN (SIC 8886) (ENEMY ATTACKS FORCES ROK 1ST DIVISION TO WITHDRAW NORTH OF SEOUL; HIGH
BED) GROUND NORTHEAST OF HYON SEIZED BY ROK 3RD DIVISION. SMALL WITHDRAWAL MADE ALSO; PYONGYANG AIRFIELD BOM

DOCUMENT DATE
NUMBER OF PAGES
ORIGINATING DIRECTORATE
ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION
TOP SECRET NUMBER
RELEASE ACTION
ACTION DATE
ACTION OFFICER
REQUEST NUMBER

DEC
791001
XXXXXX
E78-0286

UNCLASSIFIED